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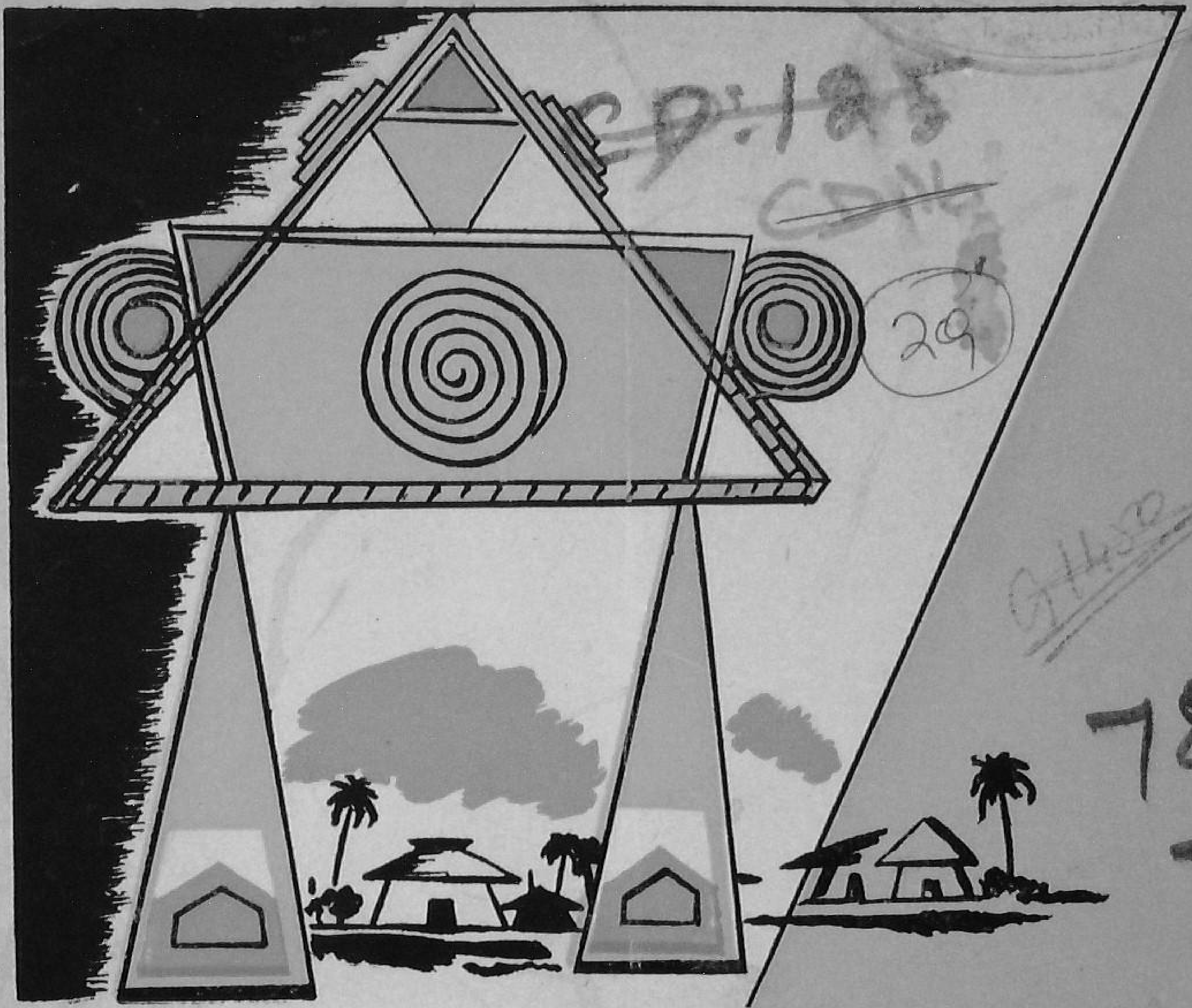

ORGANISING

EXHIBITIONS

in **RURAL AREAS**

26, 8, 195, 24
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CD116

INTRODUCTION

Arrangement of exhibitions in rural areas has always posed many problems. Visual aid materials for publicity and giving knowledge and guidance to the villagers regarding certain programmes and drives, conducted by the Development Departments, are often displayed haphazard. Most of the time the functionaries of the Development Departments depend on machine-made goods and hardly employ any of the indigenous materials which can be equally useful for the same purpose. For example, ply wood, cellotax boards, hard boards, metallic stands, carpentered wooden stands, etc., can easily be replaced with indigenous materials like bamboo, newars, "sutli", "rassi", "Chatai", "Charpai", "Kanas", etc., to name a few. Many more indigenous materials available in rural areas can thus be utilised on the initiative of the village functionaries. In this pamphlet, an attempt has been made to give a direction to the use of such indigenous materials which can be useful in the arrangement of exhibitions or display of posters, charts, toys, hand-made cloth, etc. Such materials are very handy, easy to transport and locally available without much cost. It is hoped that the village functionaries will think on the lines suggested in the following pages and make arrangements for exhibitions through locally available materials.

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Art Consultant.
Ministry of Community
DevelopmentAnd Cooperation,
Government of India.

Krishi Bhavan,
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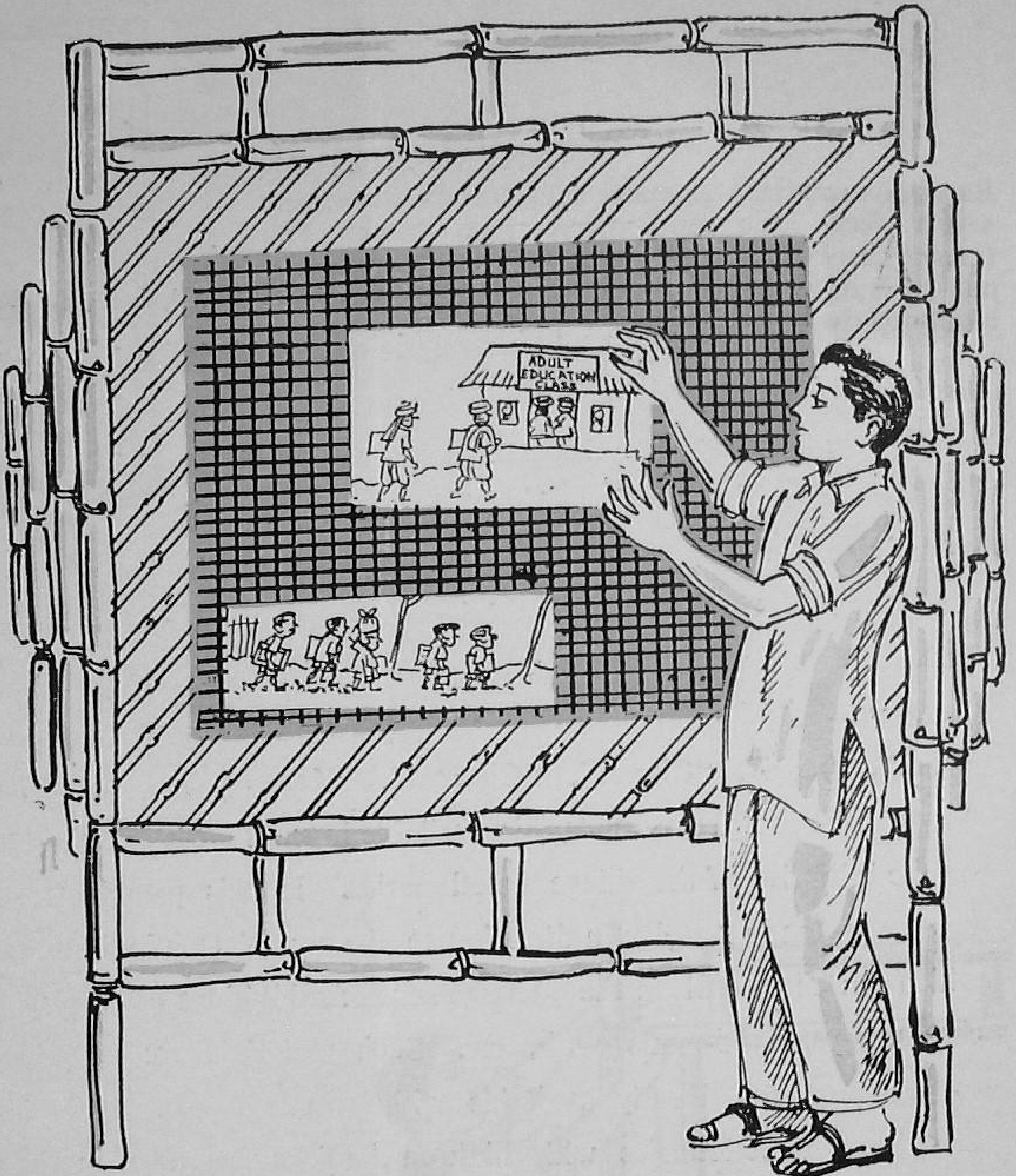
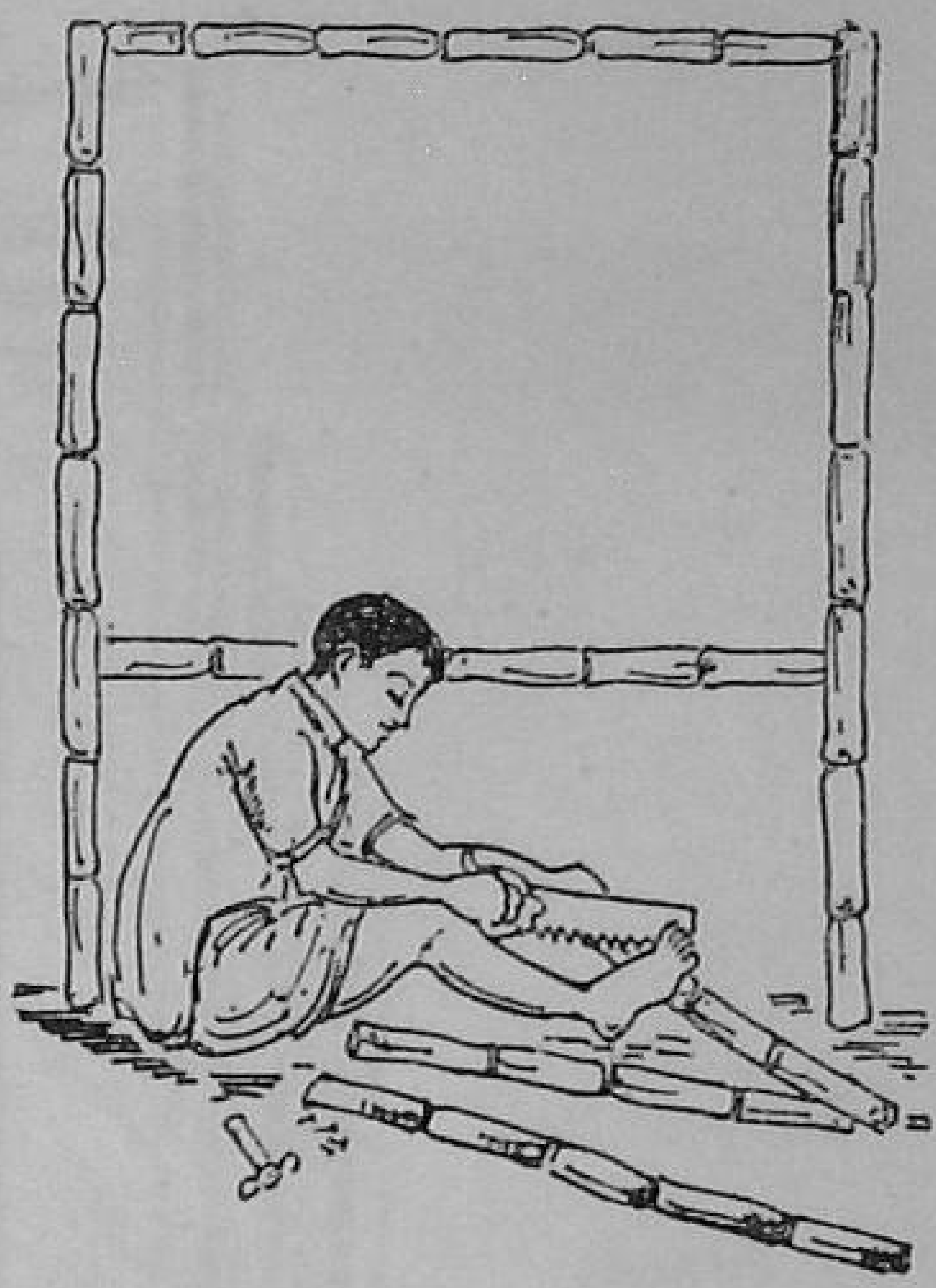


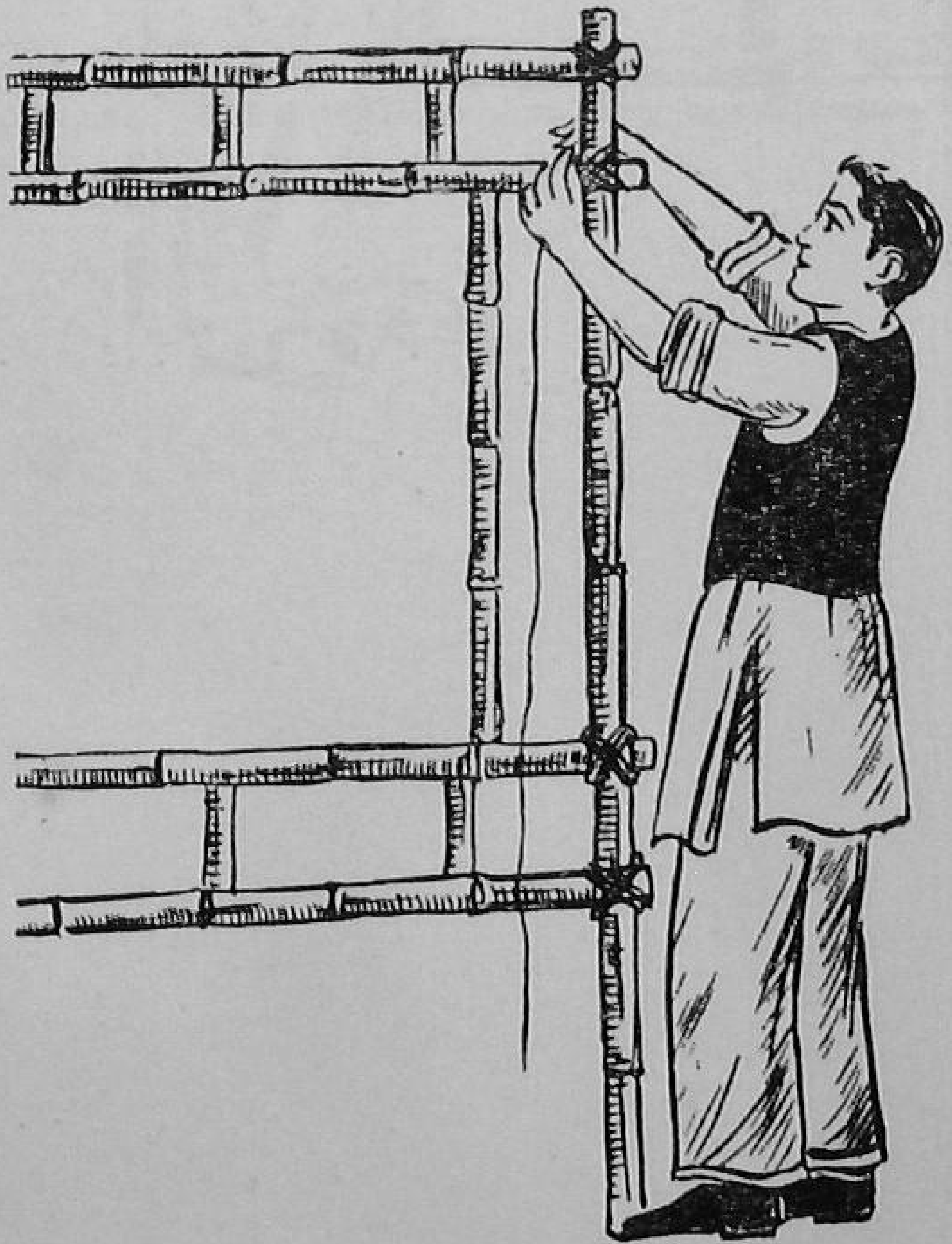
Preparation of Stands

Variety of Stands

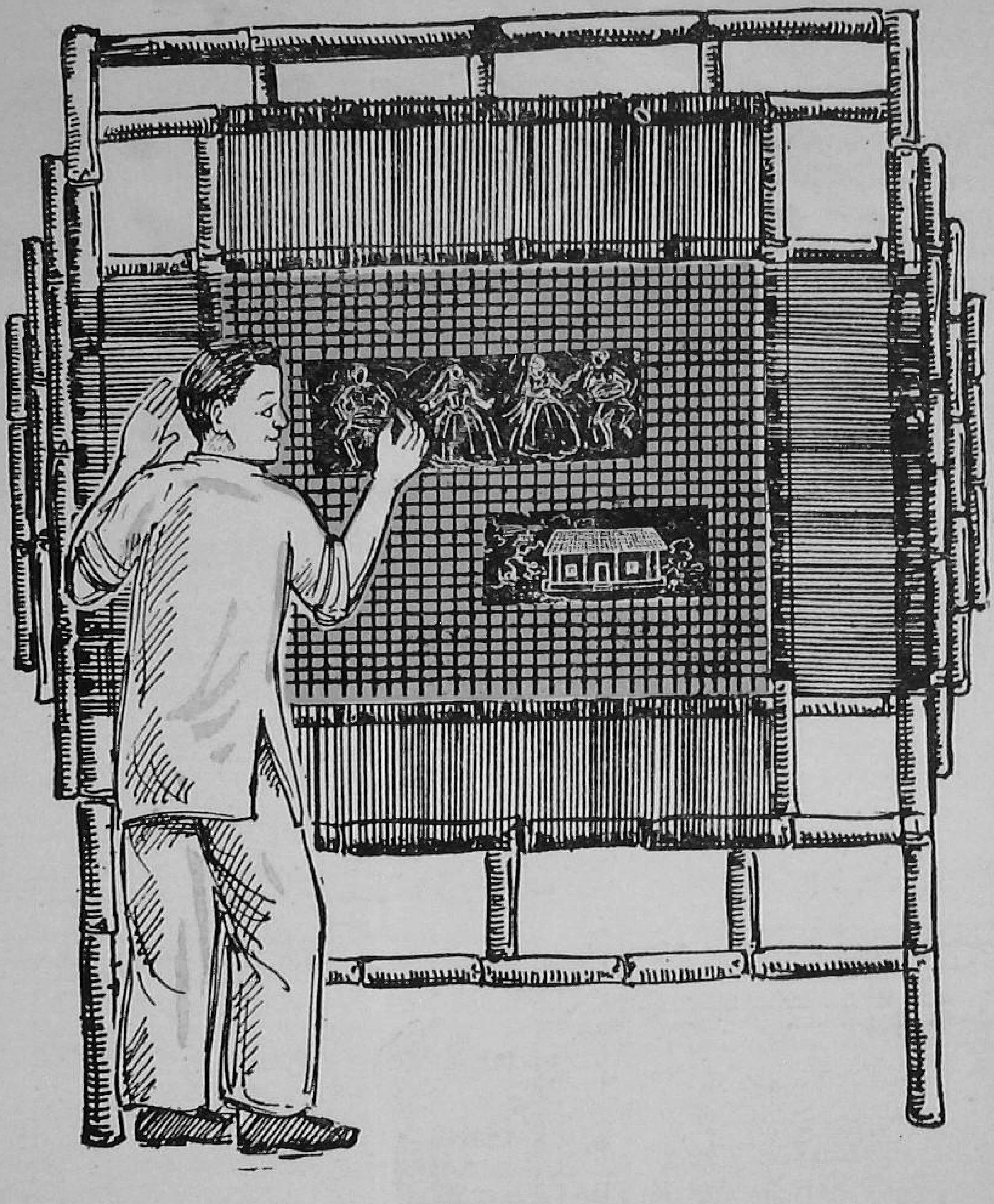
Bamboo Stand
Newar Stand
Kana Stand
Charpai Stand



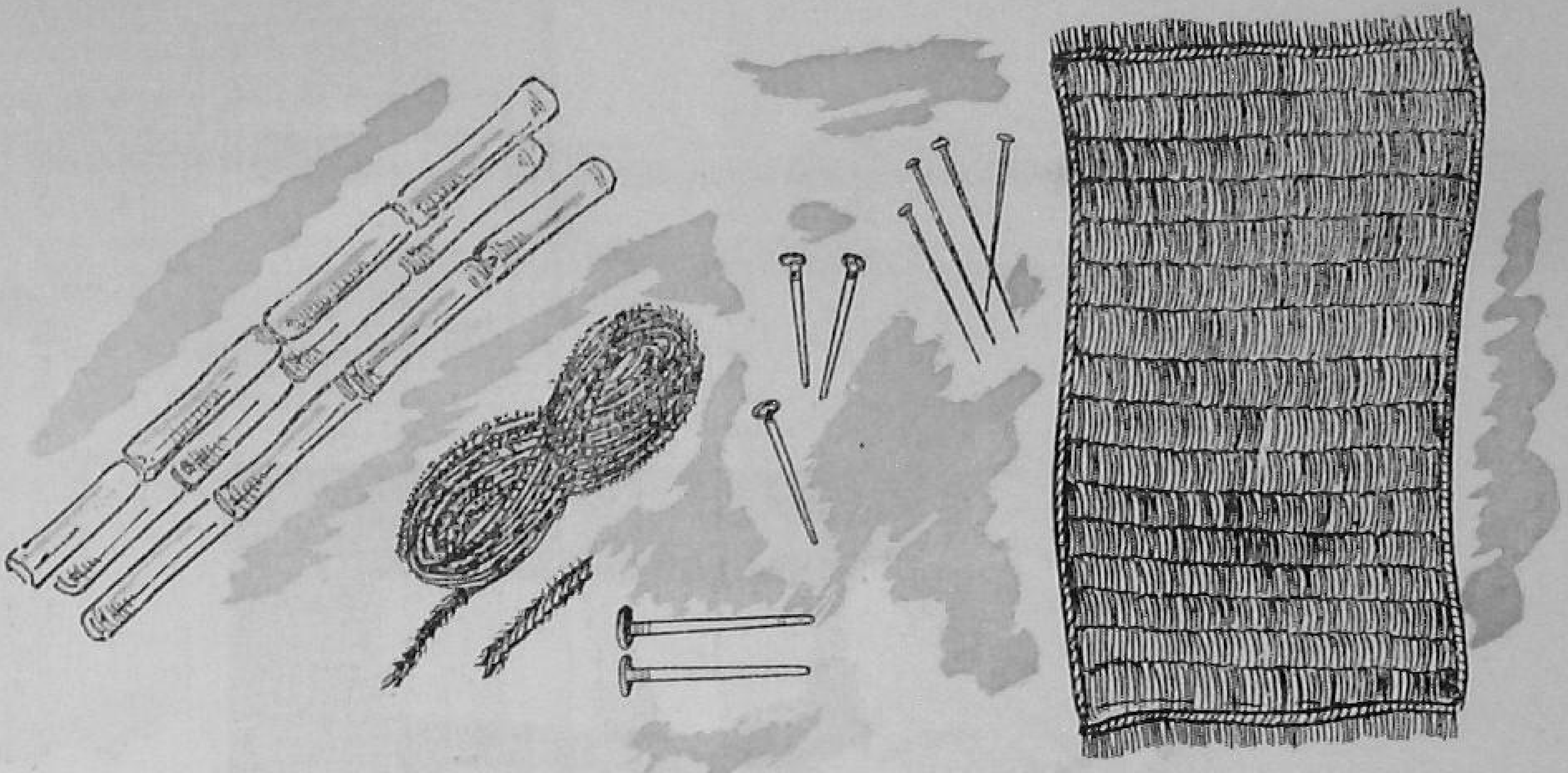
Bamboos required to make such stands are usually seven feet long and three inch thick. The frames can be made as shown in the figure. The nailing is done at places in such a way that the bamboos do not split.



The bamboos can also be tied up with thin ropes and the desired stand may be prepared.

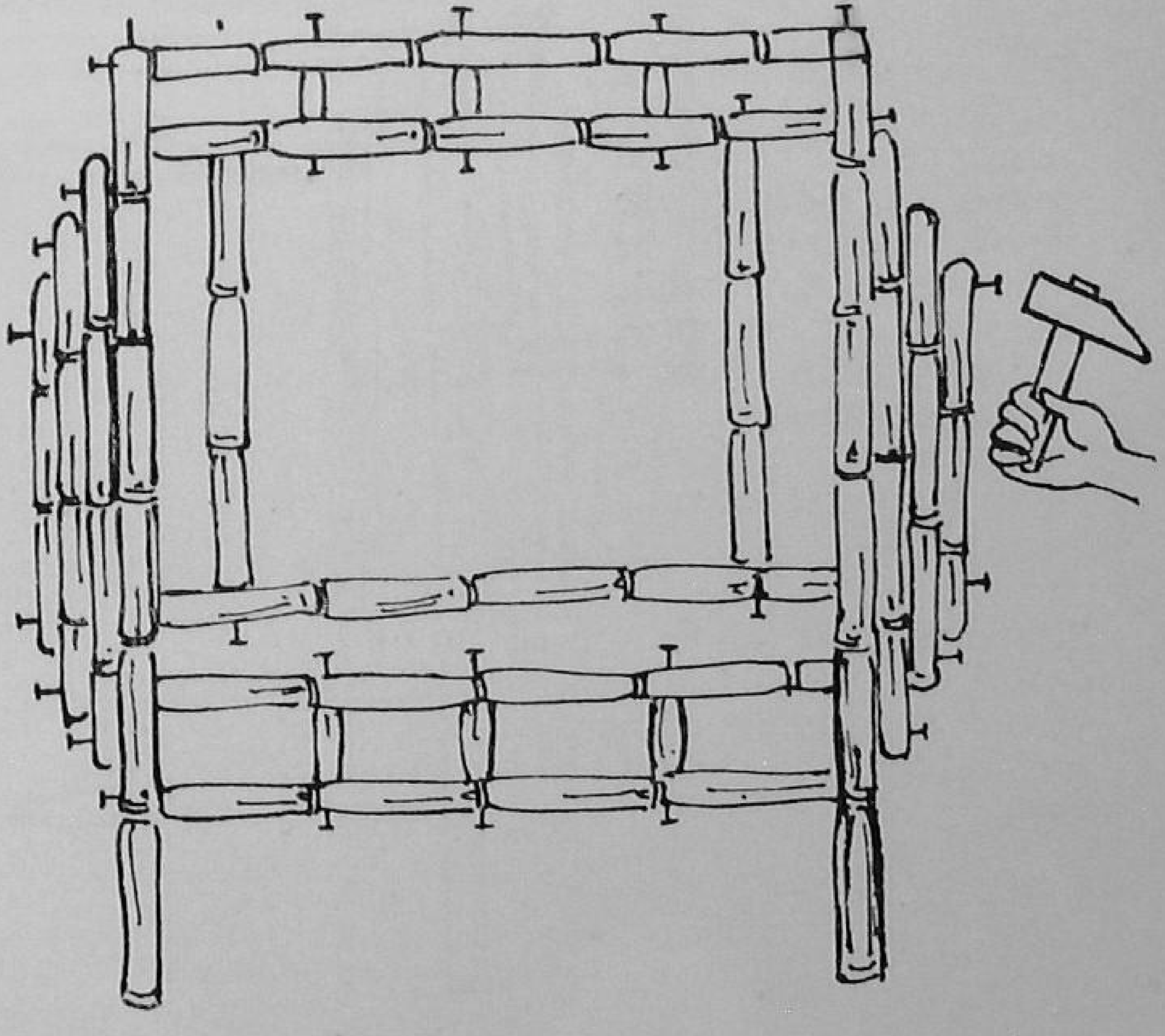


The visual aids can be tagged on to the chatai, as shown in the picture, with thread and needle. The stand is in itself an imposing structure without much cost.

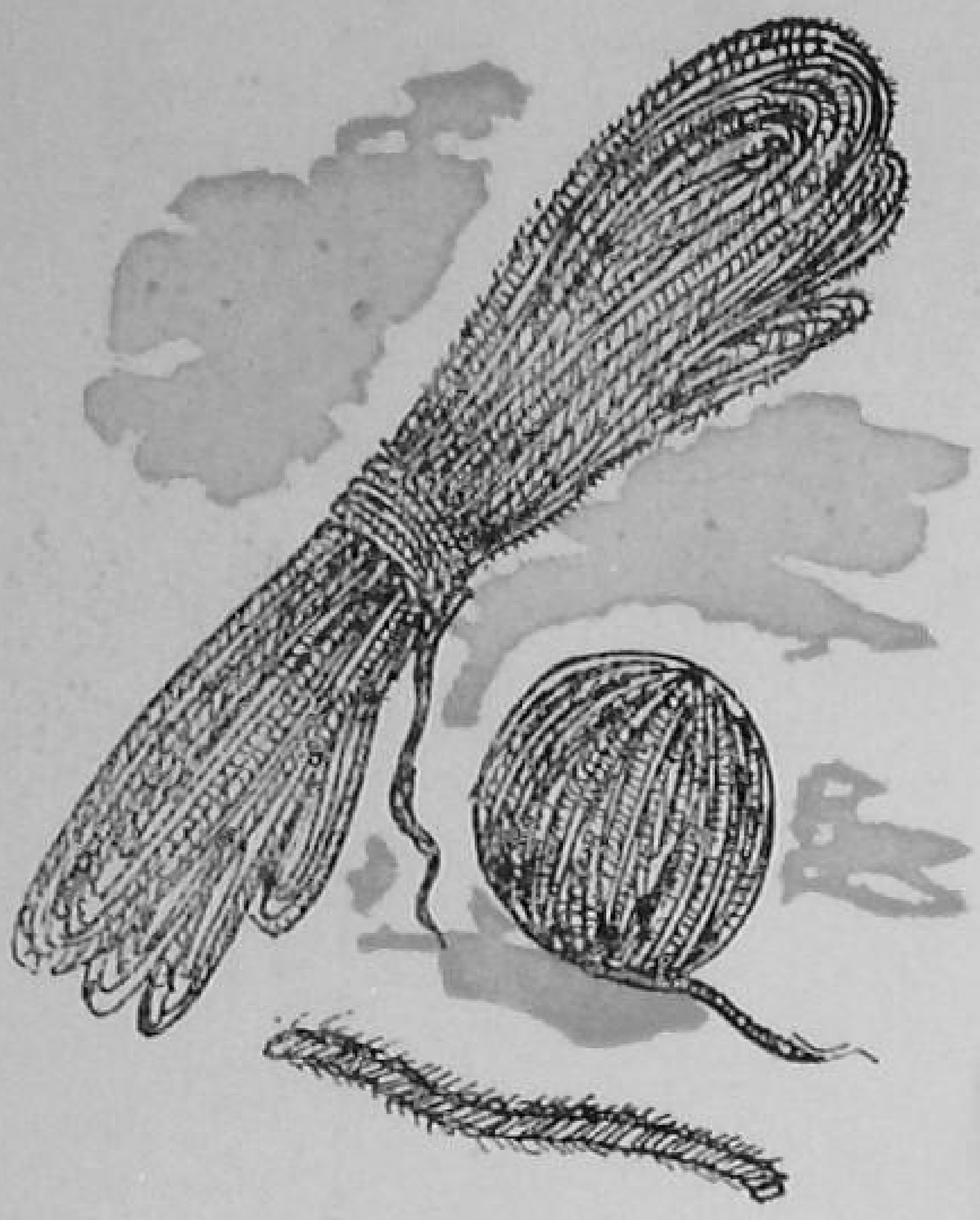


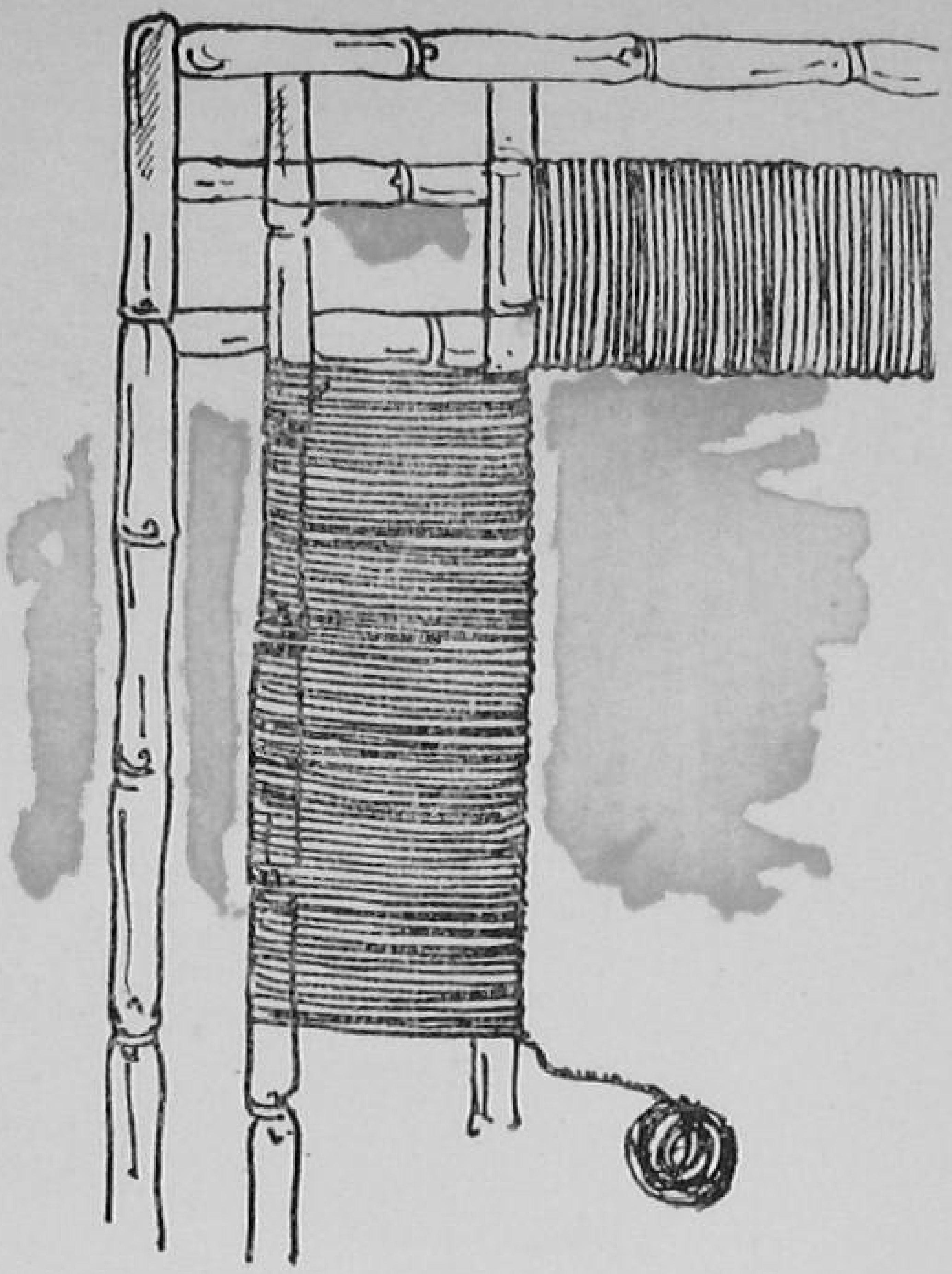
Bamboo, Sutli, Chatai, Thin Nails and Thick Nails

To strengthen the stand, sometimes Bamboos are attached on the sides in such a way as to reinforce the whole structure.



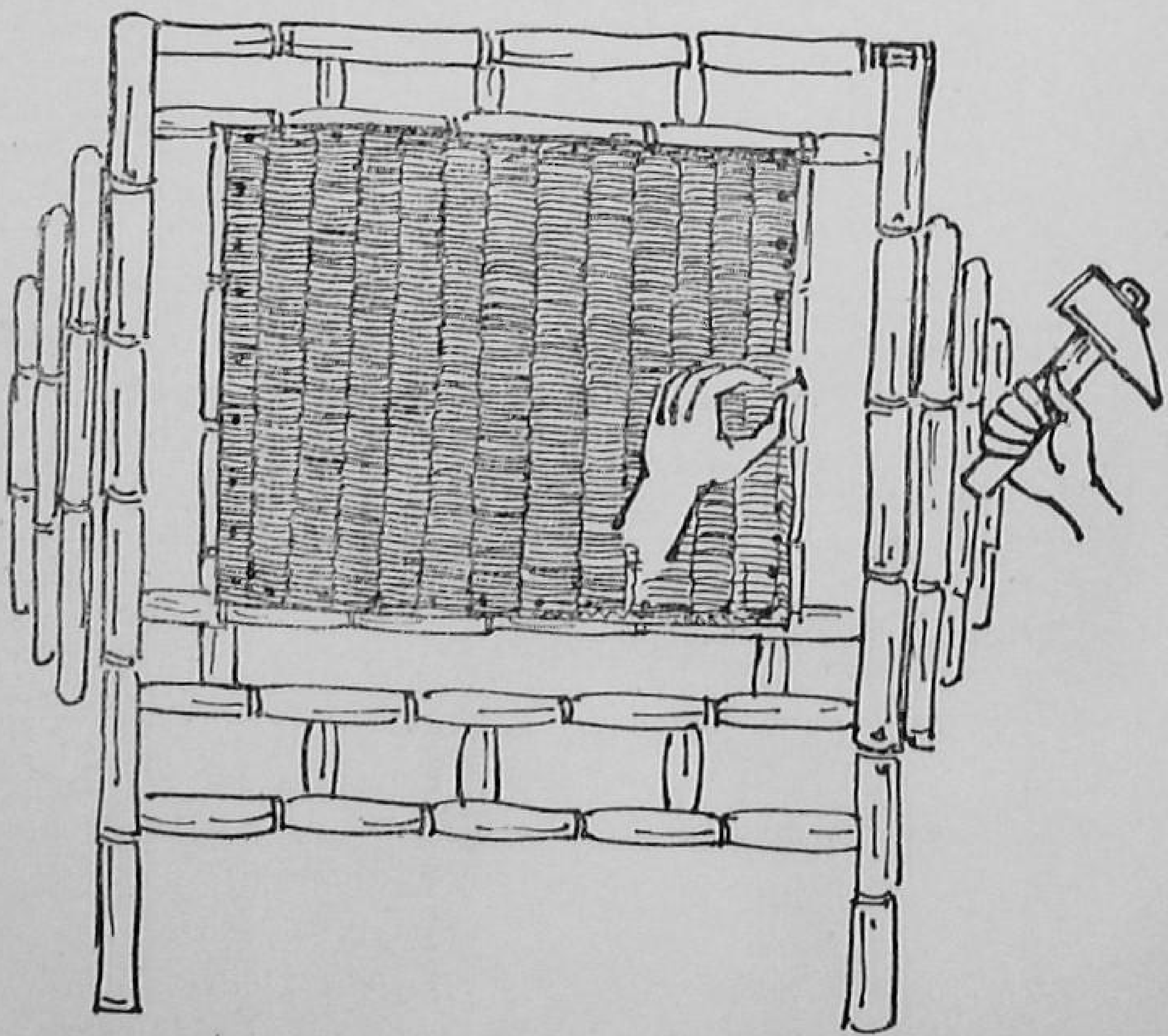
The way Bamboos are to be Nailed.





SUTLI
To be wound around the Bamboos

For decoration and even for strengthening purposes, "Rassi" is wound round the sides of the stand as shown in the opposite picture while the inside of the stand holds a Chatai, which is cut according to the inner area available and nailed on the Bamboo.



Nailing the Chatai on the interior of the stand with thin Nails

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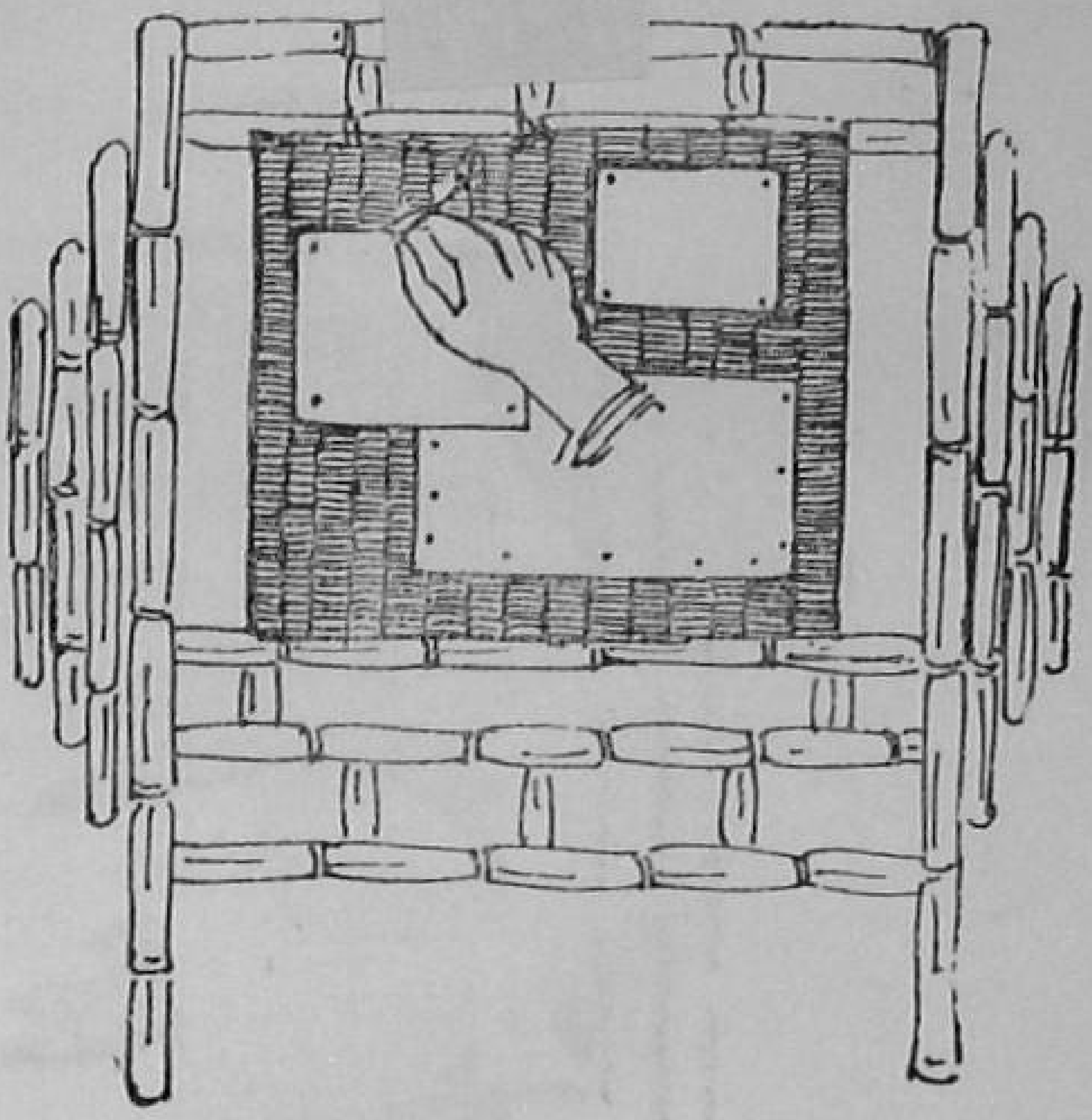
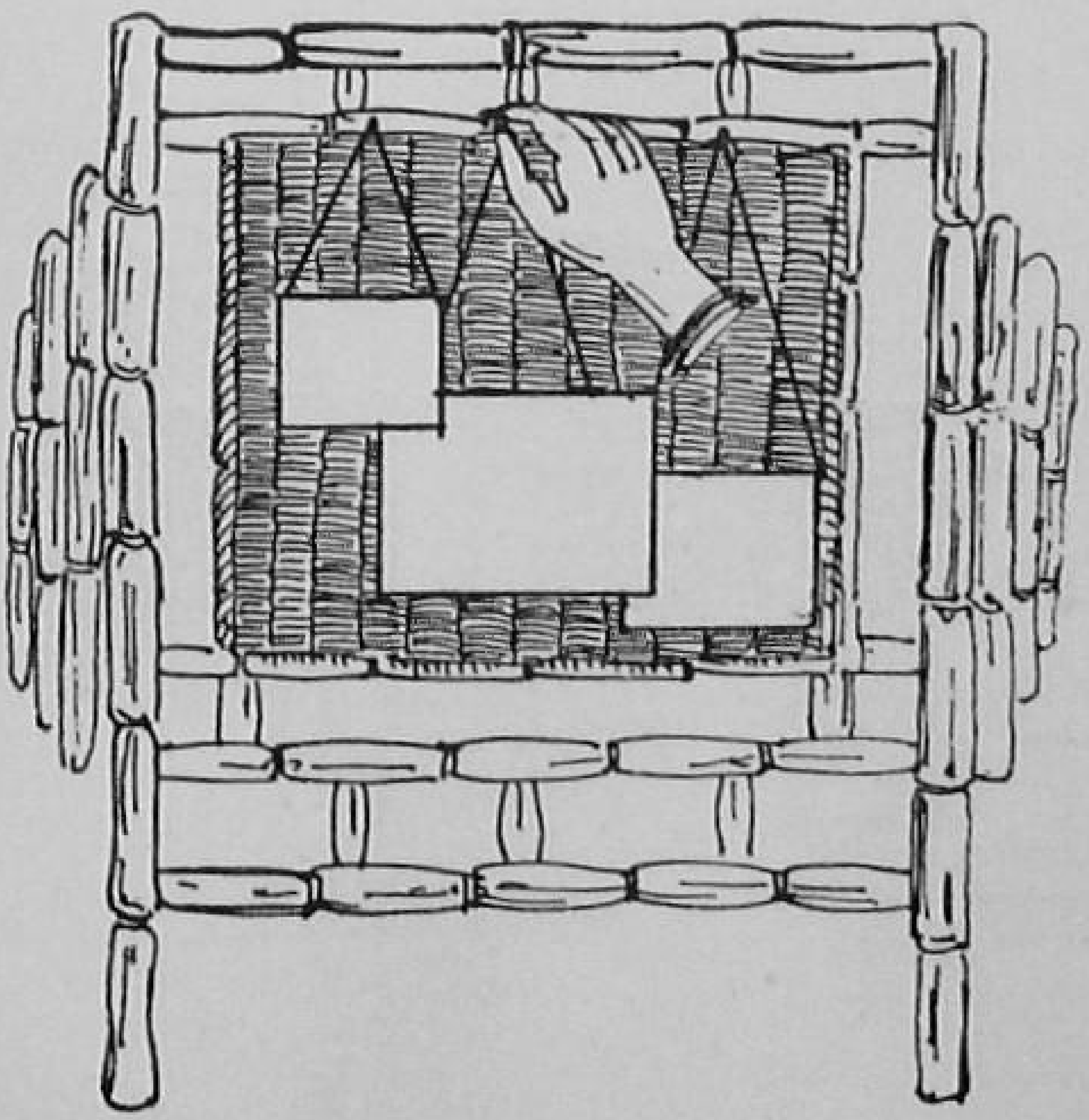
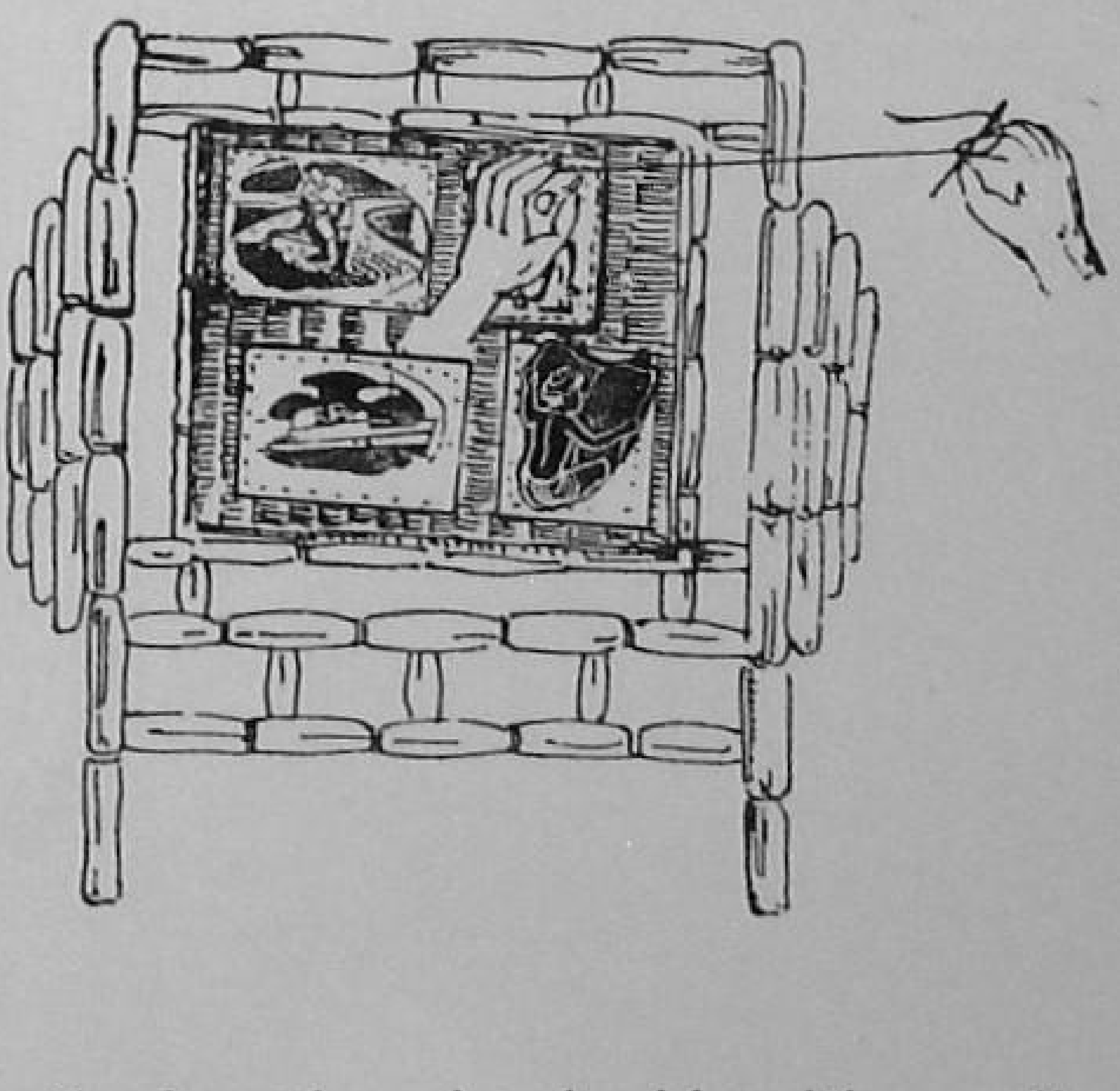
Fixing the visual aids on the Chatai with long nails.

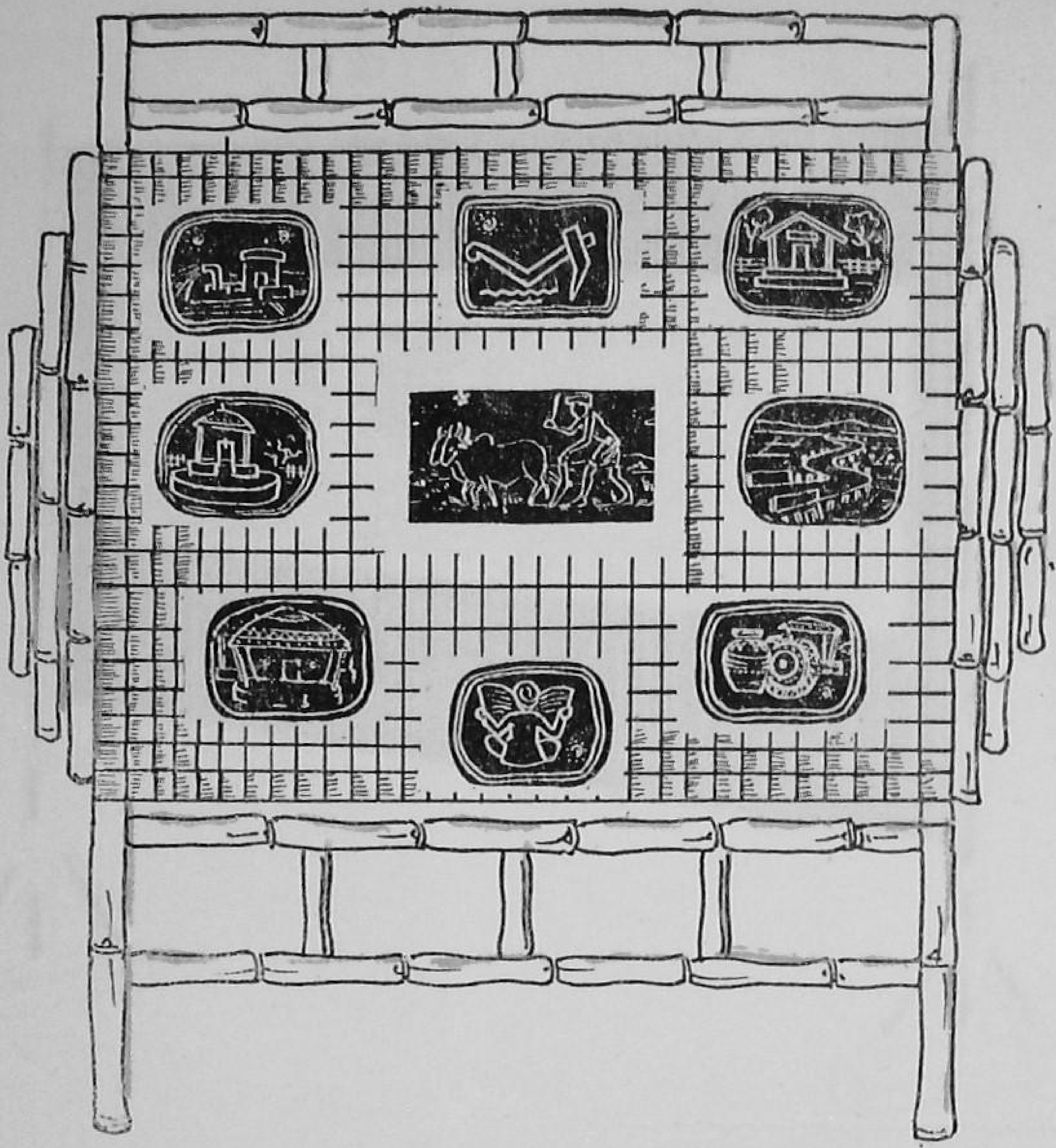




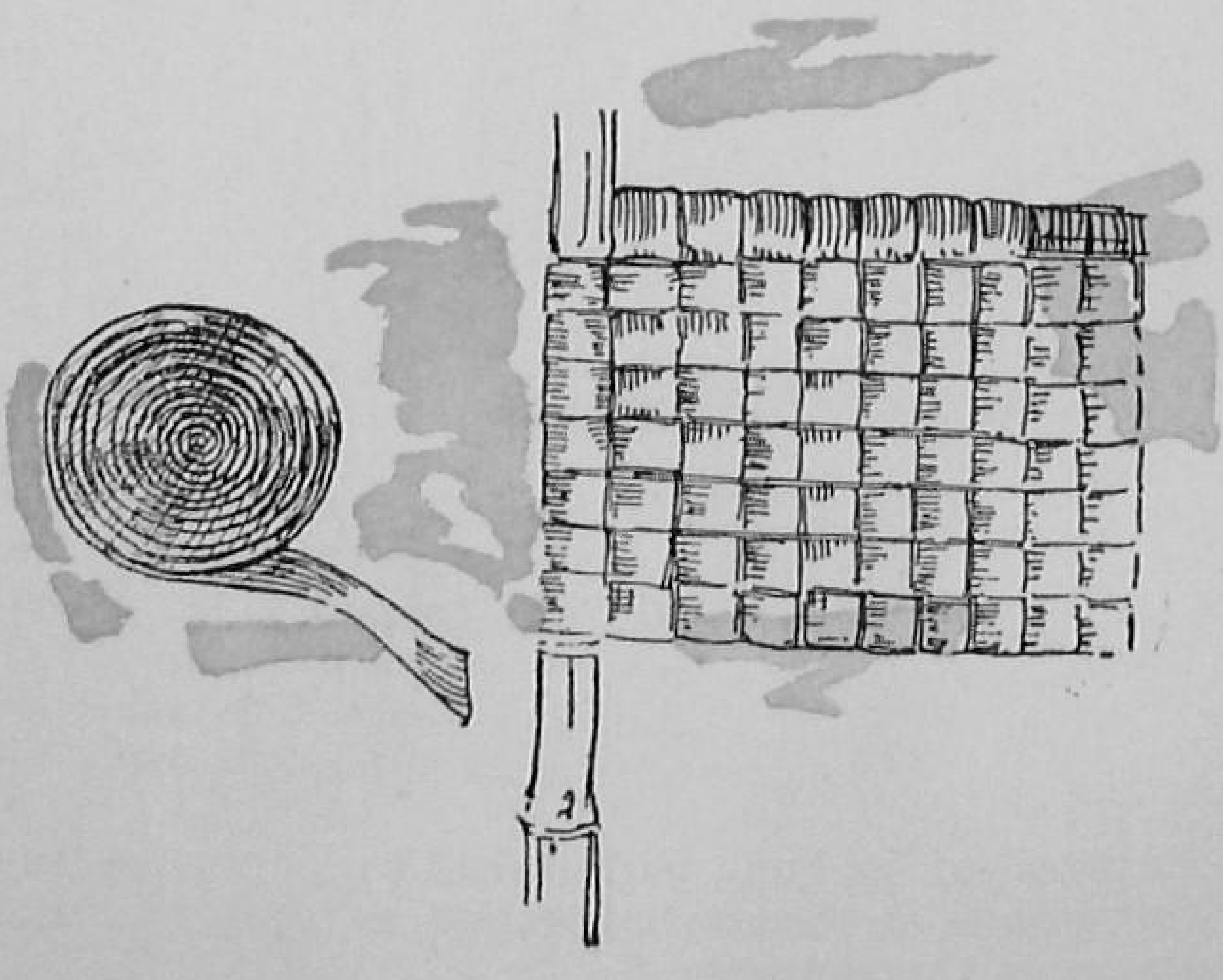


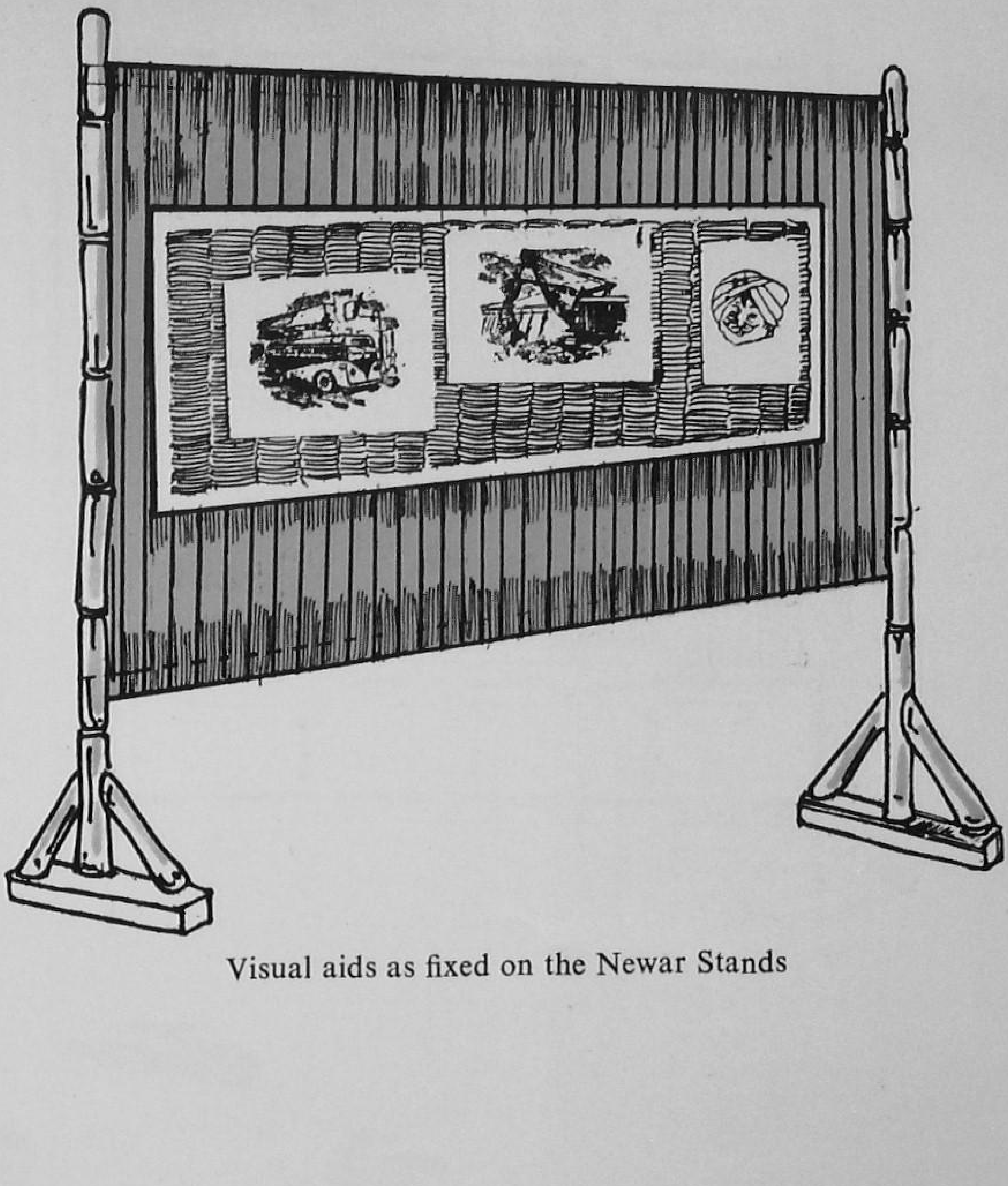
Pictures can be hung with thread by fixing nails on the above Bamboo, as shown in the picture.

Sewing the visual aids with needle and thread on the Chatai



Newar Stand is also made the same way. Only Newar is wound up in horizontal and vertical directions.

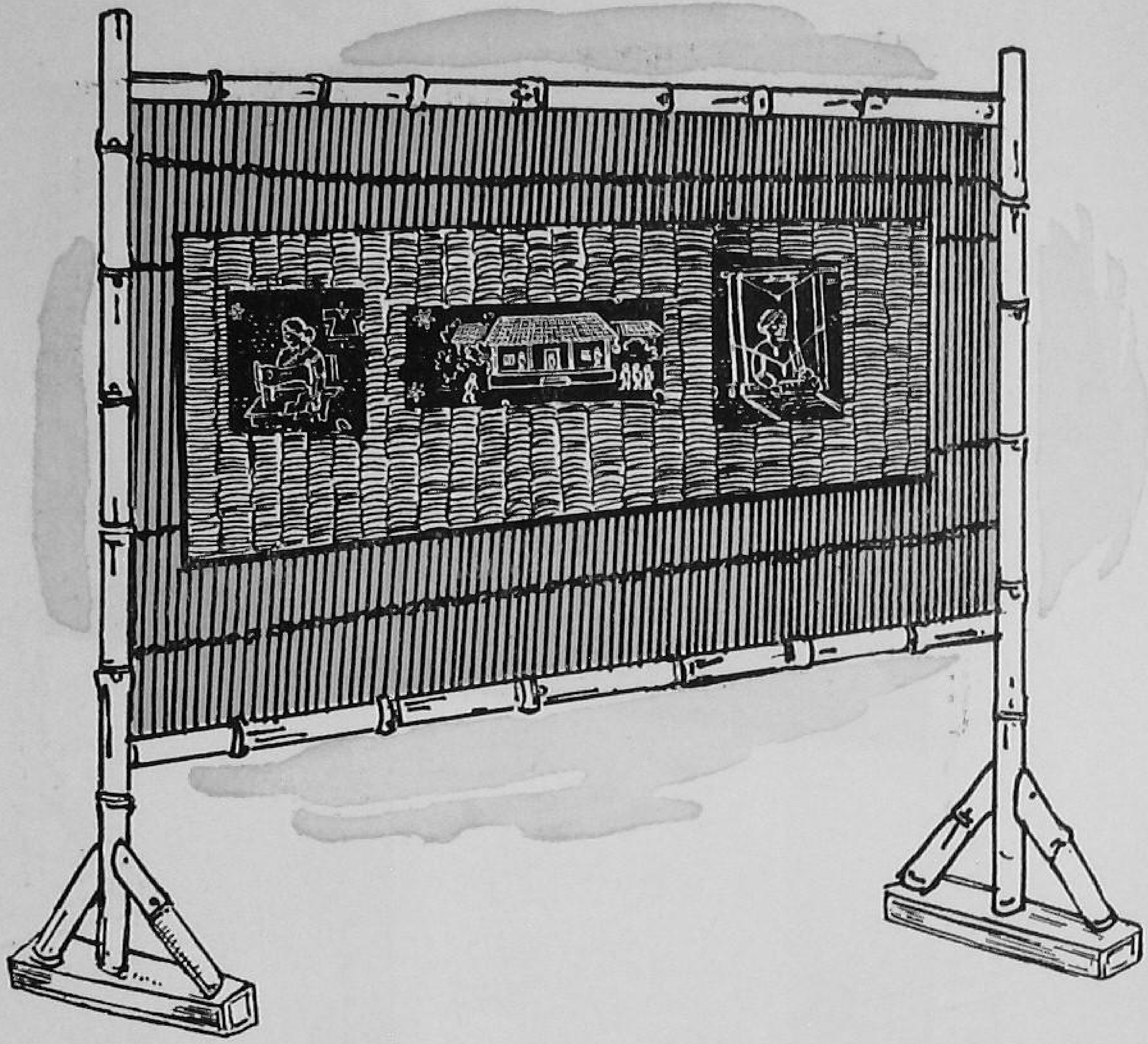




Visual aids as fixed on the Newar Stands

Newar Stands with only verticle Newars wound up on the Bamboo Stand. While Chatai is tagged to the Newar at various places as shown in the picture, the different visual aids are tagged on to the Chatai as previously explained.

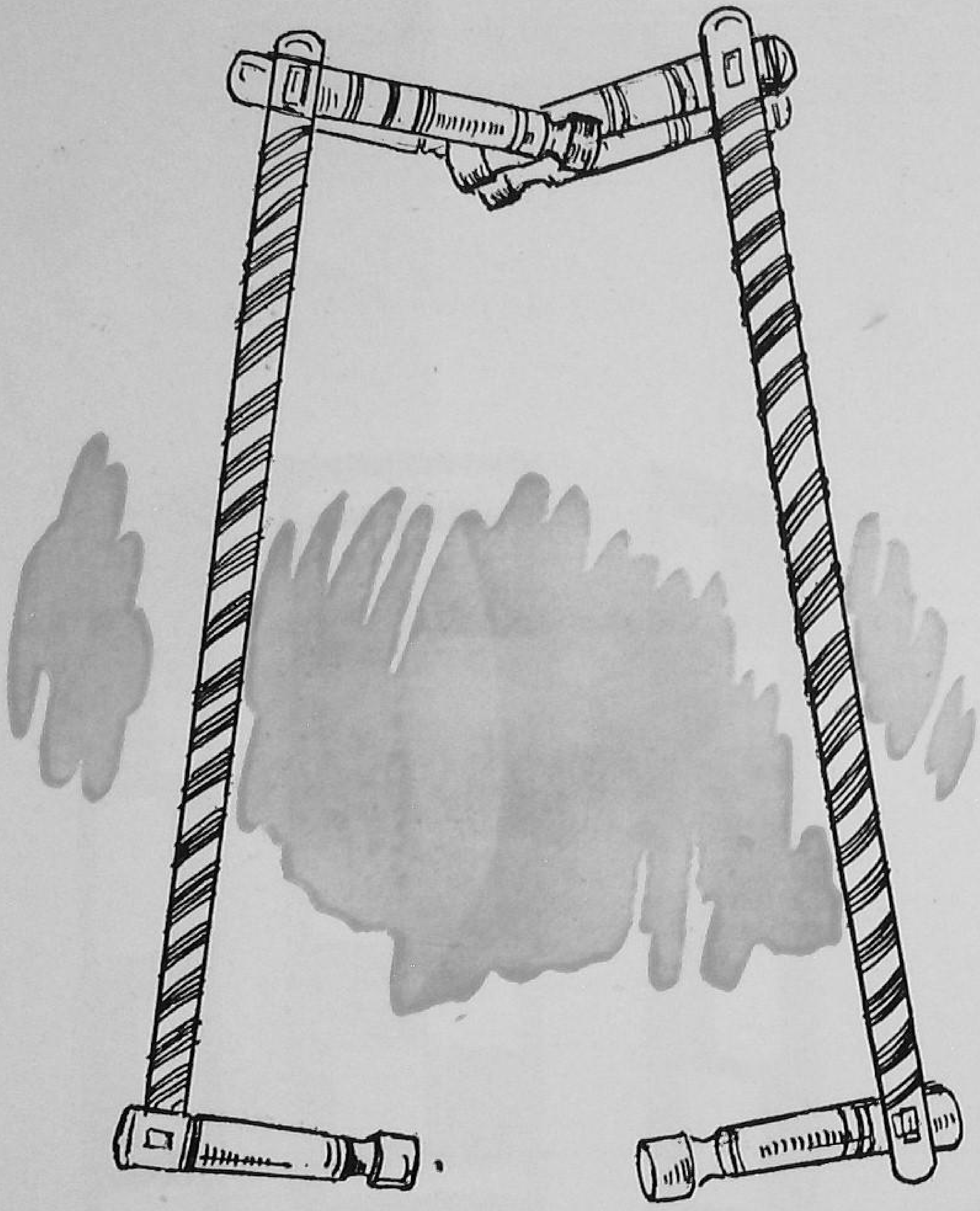
Kana Stand



Kanas are available in plenty in many parts of India and these can be knitted one with the other to provide screens. These Kanas, well knitted together are fixed to the Bamboo Frames and Chatais are tagged on to the whole screen.

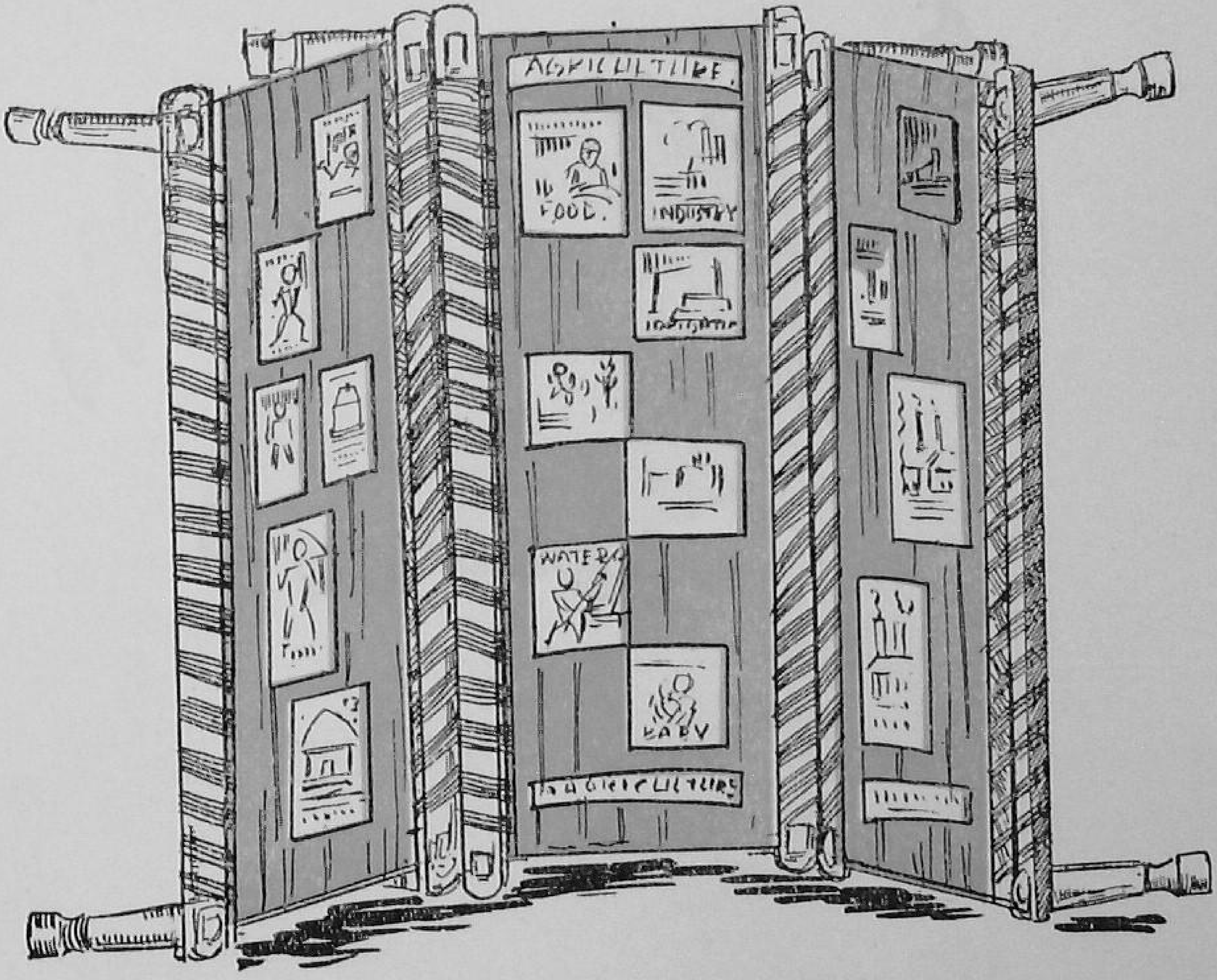
CHARPAIS

Charpais for sleep-ing purposes are commonly available in almost all villages. If Handwoven cloth in white or in colour is fixed on the front of the Charpais, as shown in the picture, the visual aids can be tagged and displayed.

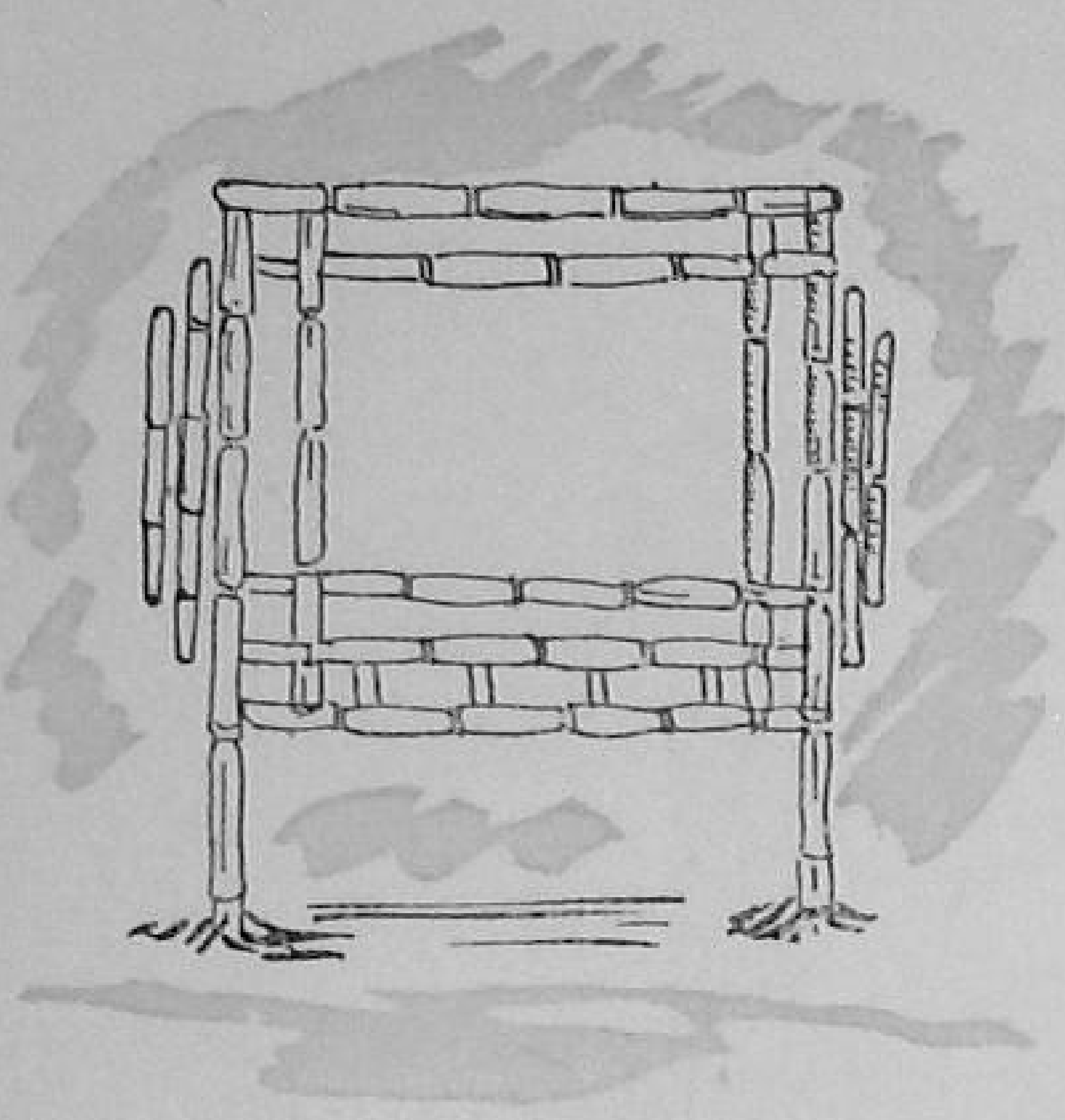


Charppais can be made to stand one against the other as shown in the picture.

Charpais can be made to stand in a 'U' shape fashion as shown in the picture.

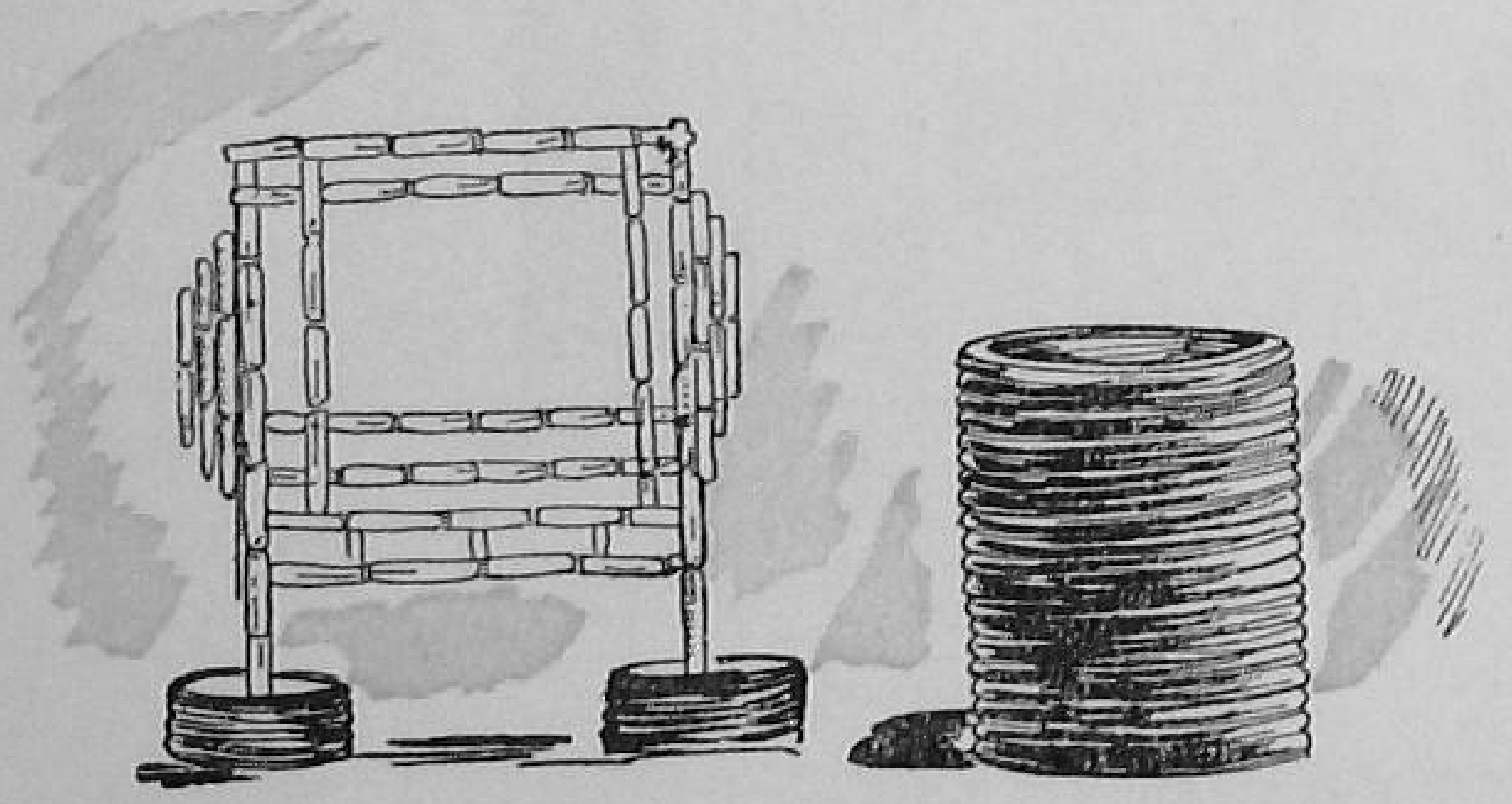


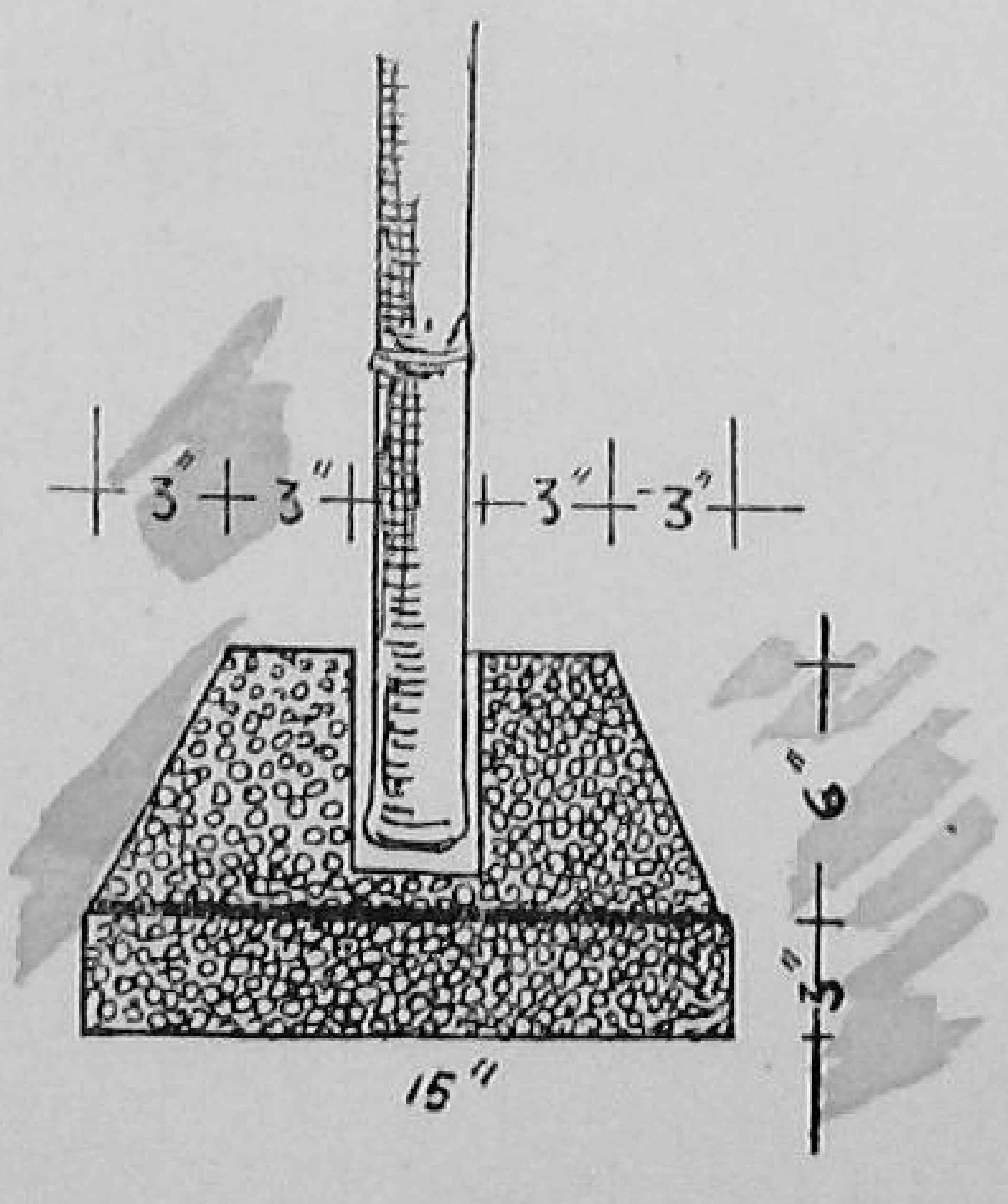
The stand can be dug at least one and a half foot into the ground, where the exhibition is to be arranged.



Digging a hole in the ground with a steel digger.

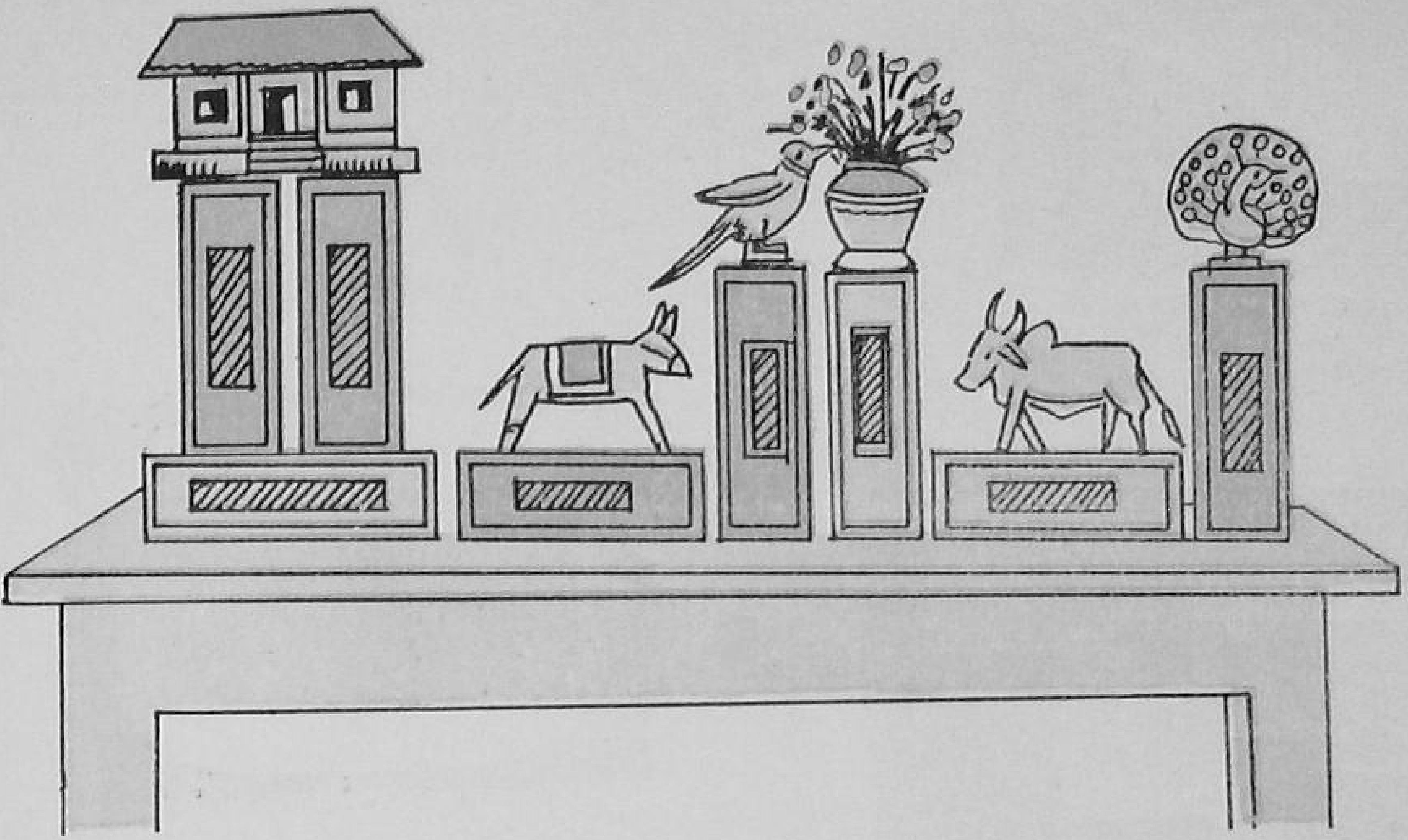
The stand can also be fixed in the slabs with proper holes as shown in the diagram. The Bamboos are just placed in these holes at their positions.

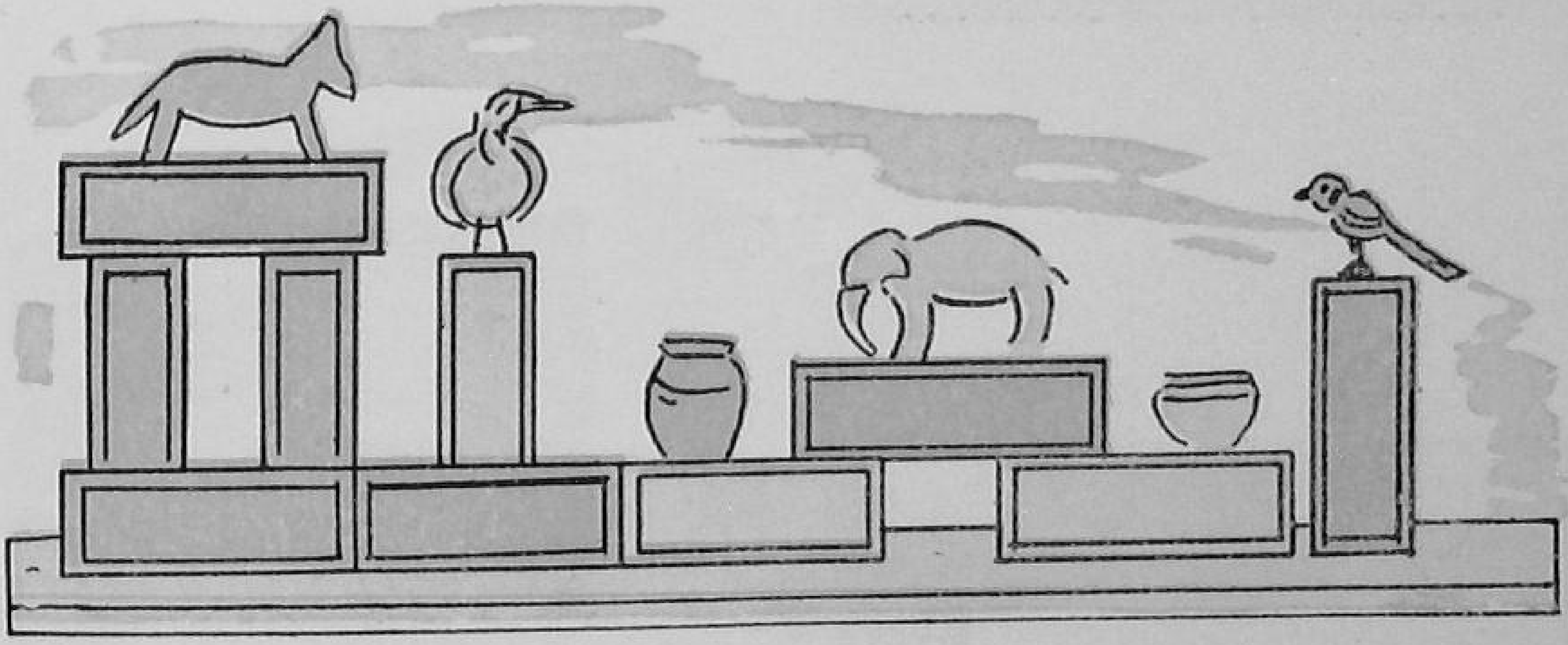


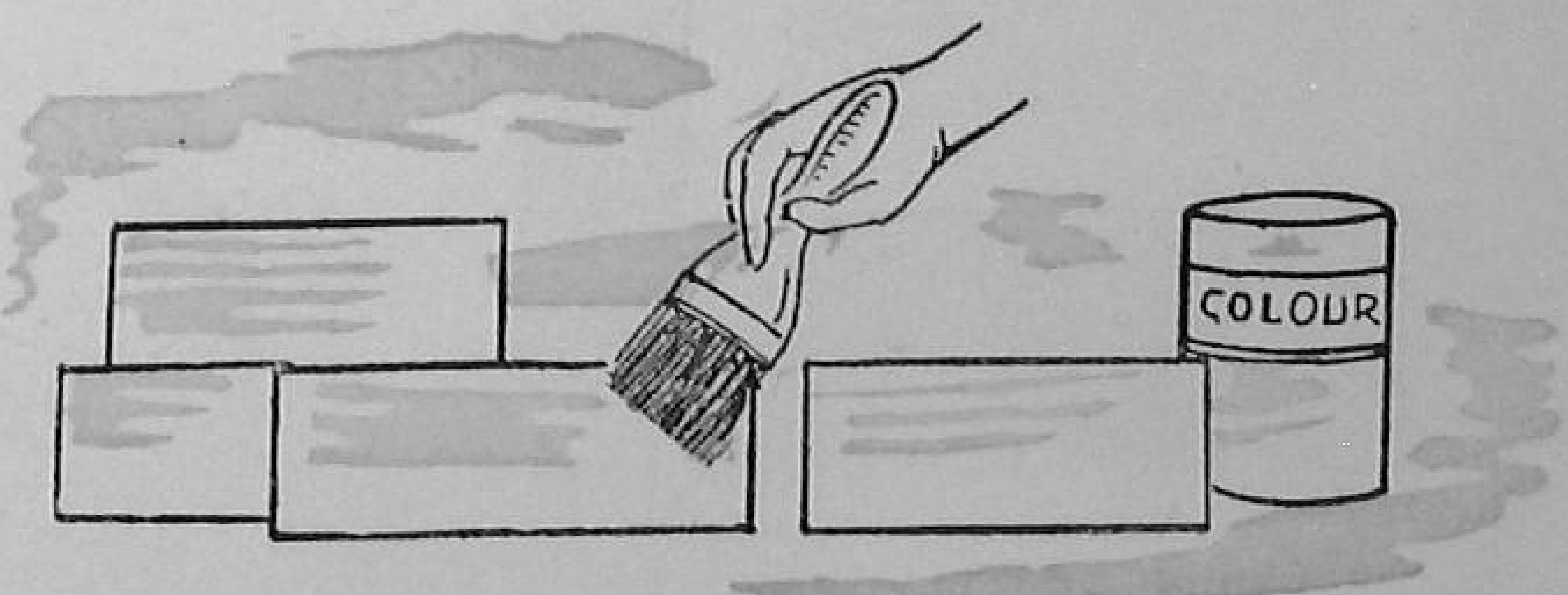


The stand can also be fixed in Drums. The Drums are placed on both the sides and the Bamboos are placed right in the centre of the drums. Half of the drums are then filled with earth to fix the position of the Bamboos.

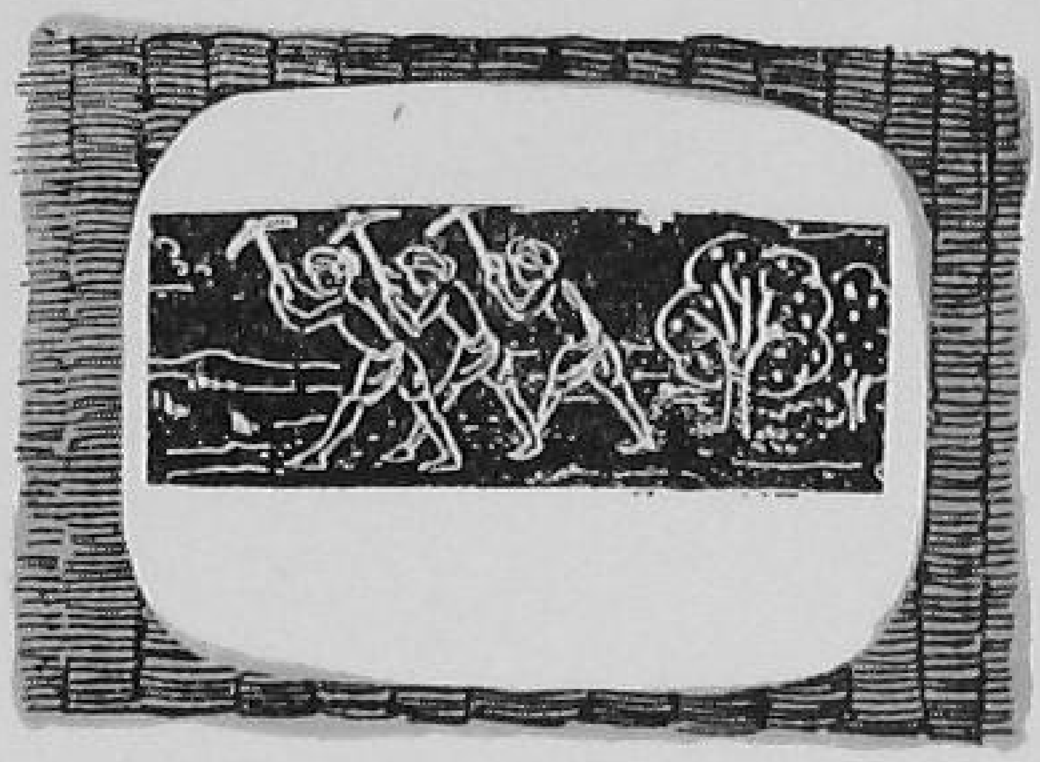
Small Play Toys, Papier Mache, Ivory or Wood work can be displayed on the Bricks which can be coloured as shown in the diagrams.

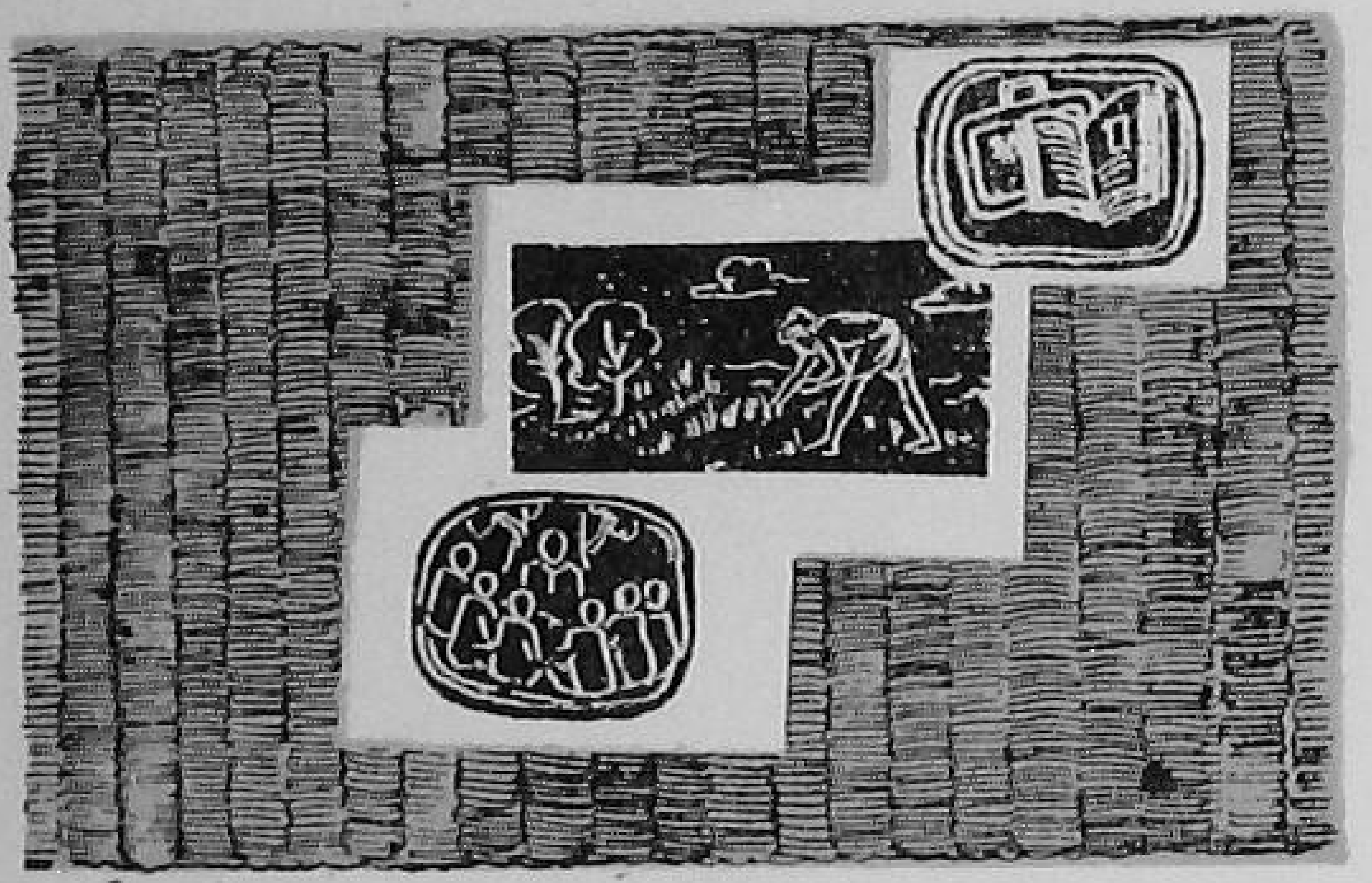


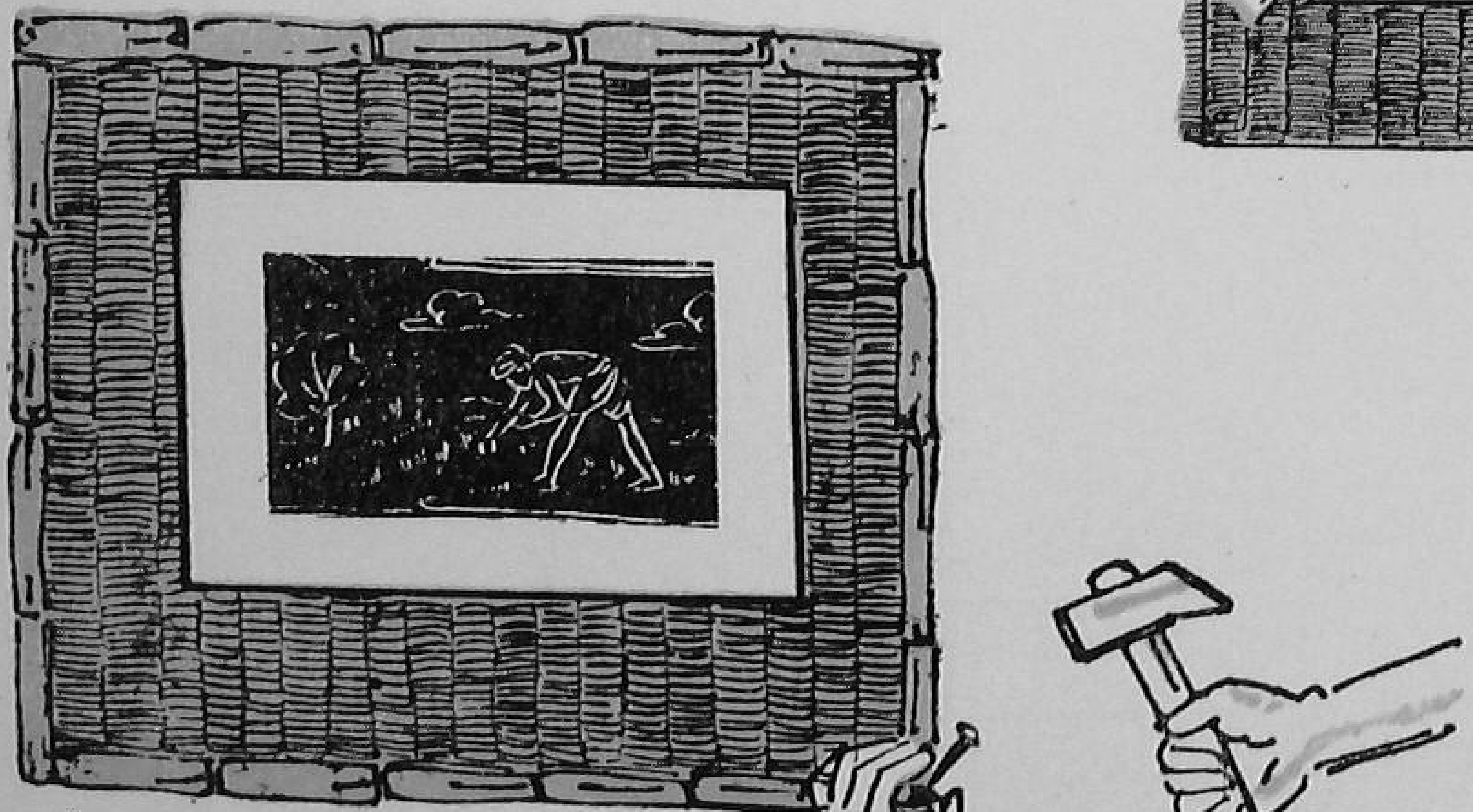


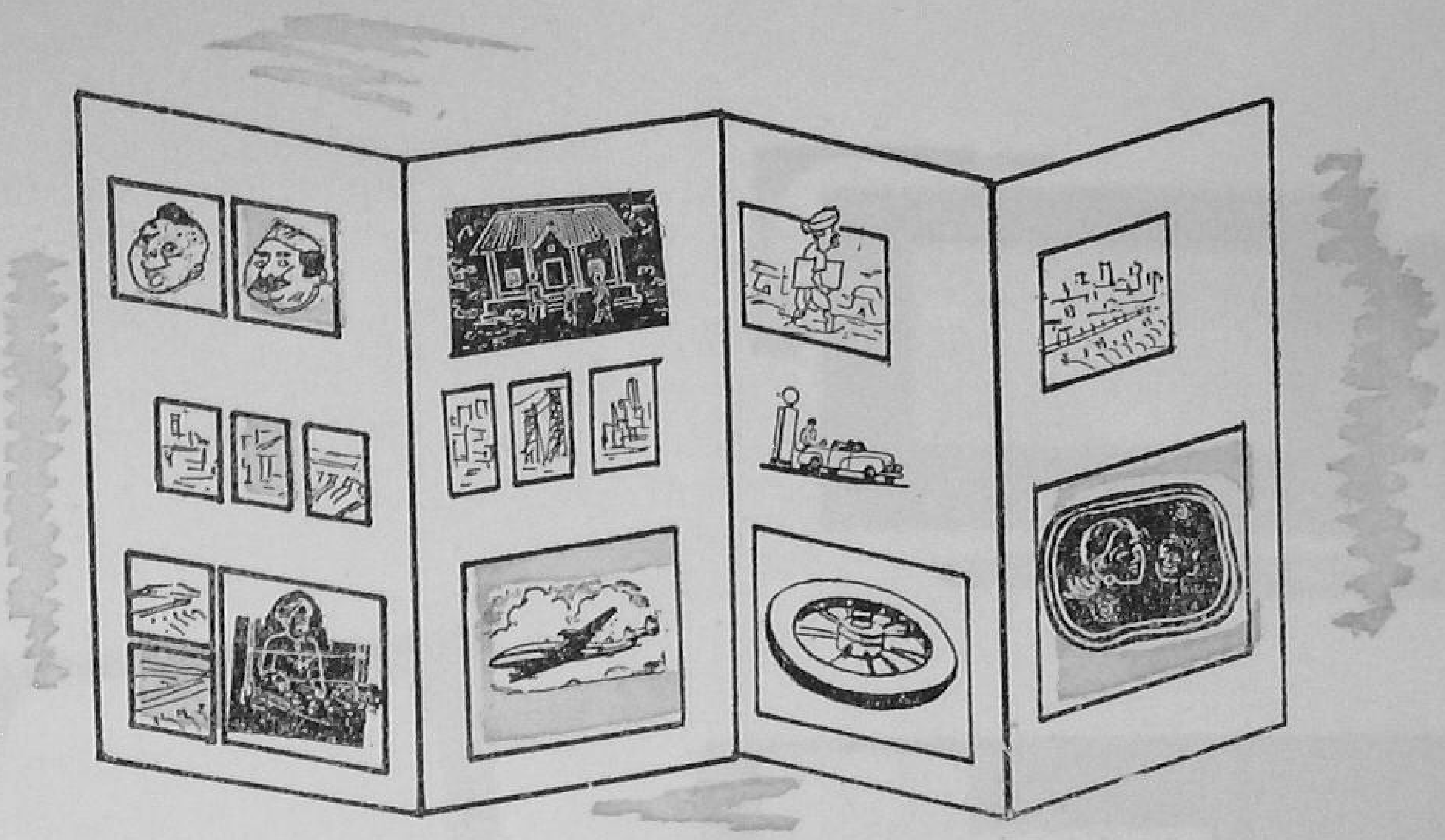


Exhibitions can be arranged with only chatais of various types available in the villages which can be fixed on the mud walls in the villages and these chatais will provide a very good background for fixing any of the visual aids.

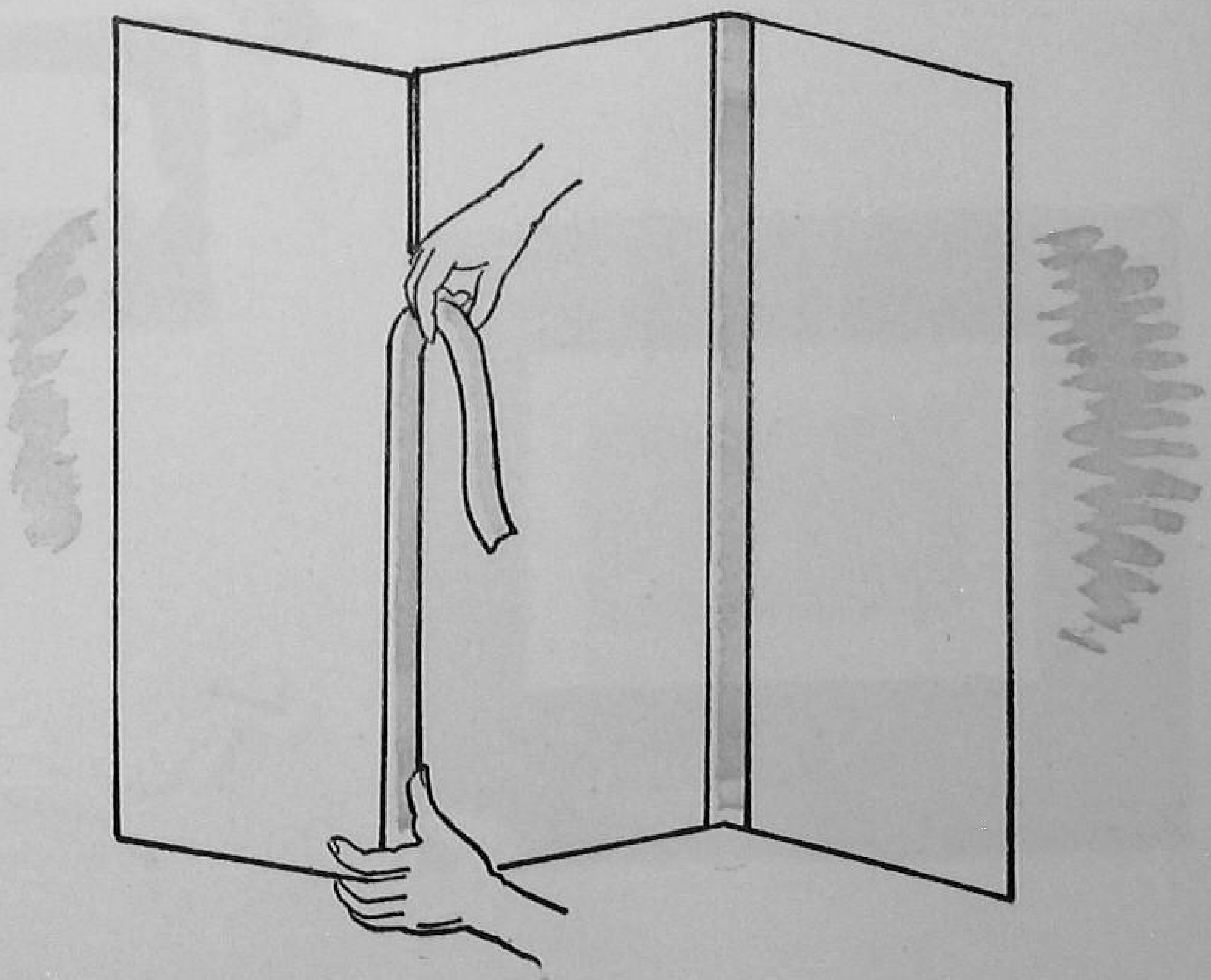




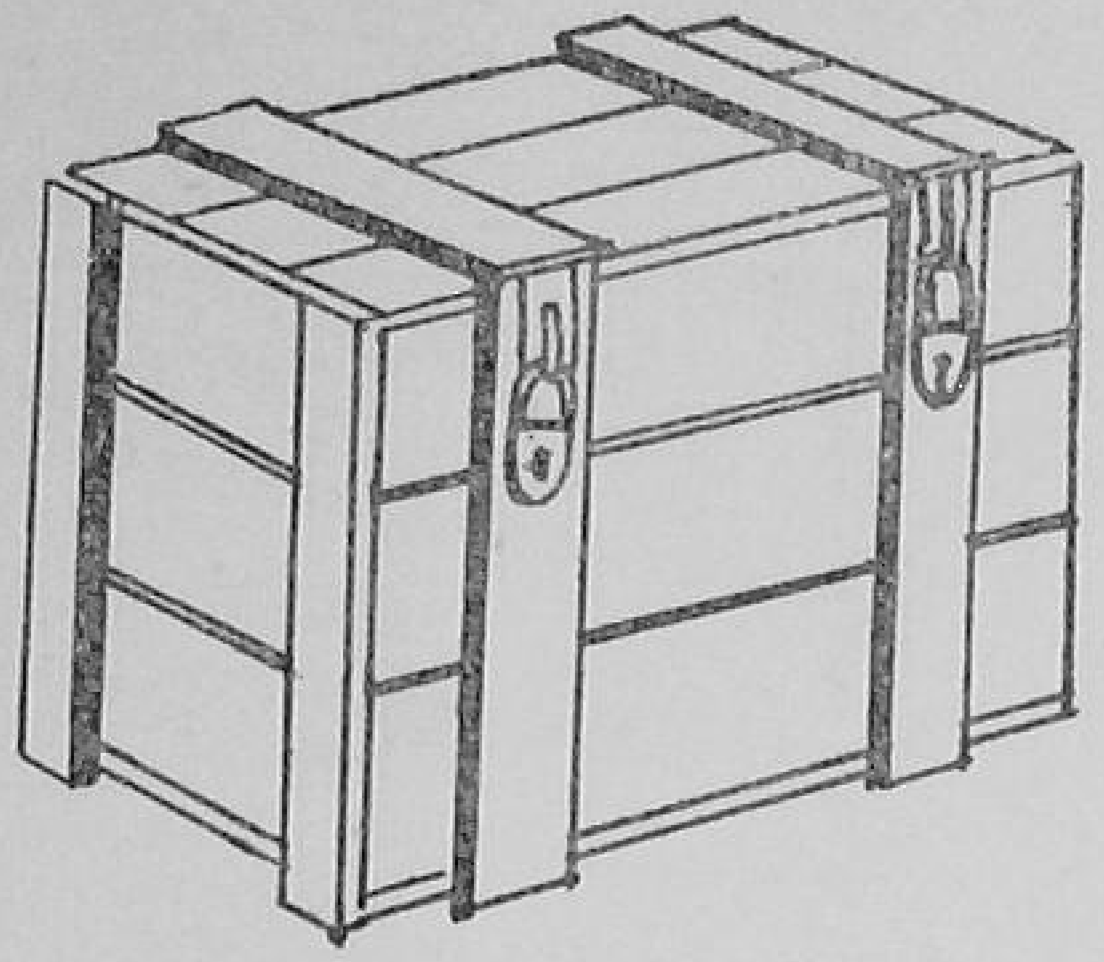




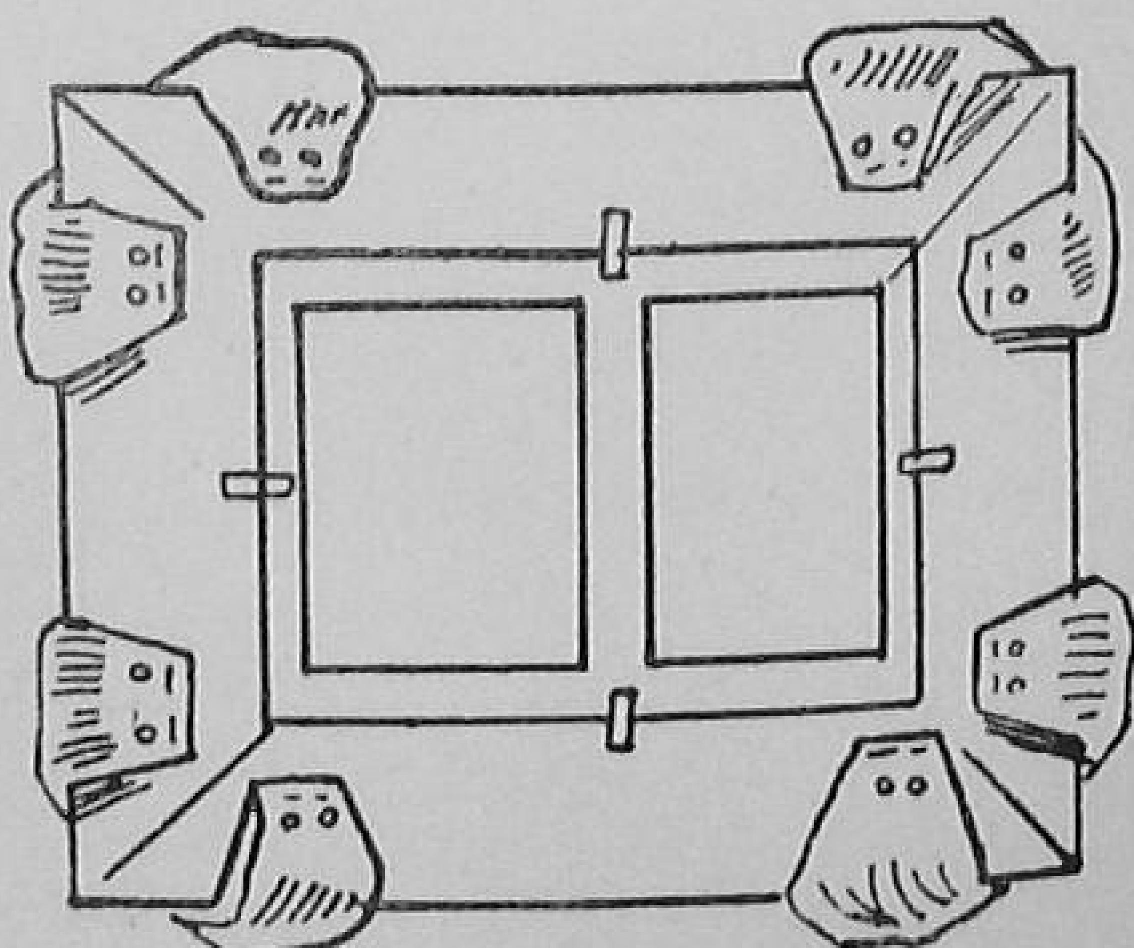
Cardboard Folders can be prepared in a very simple way by using adhesives and these folders can carry some of the visual aids like flash cards, flannelgraph etc., which can be just opened and displayed even on a Charpai.

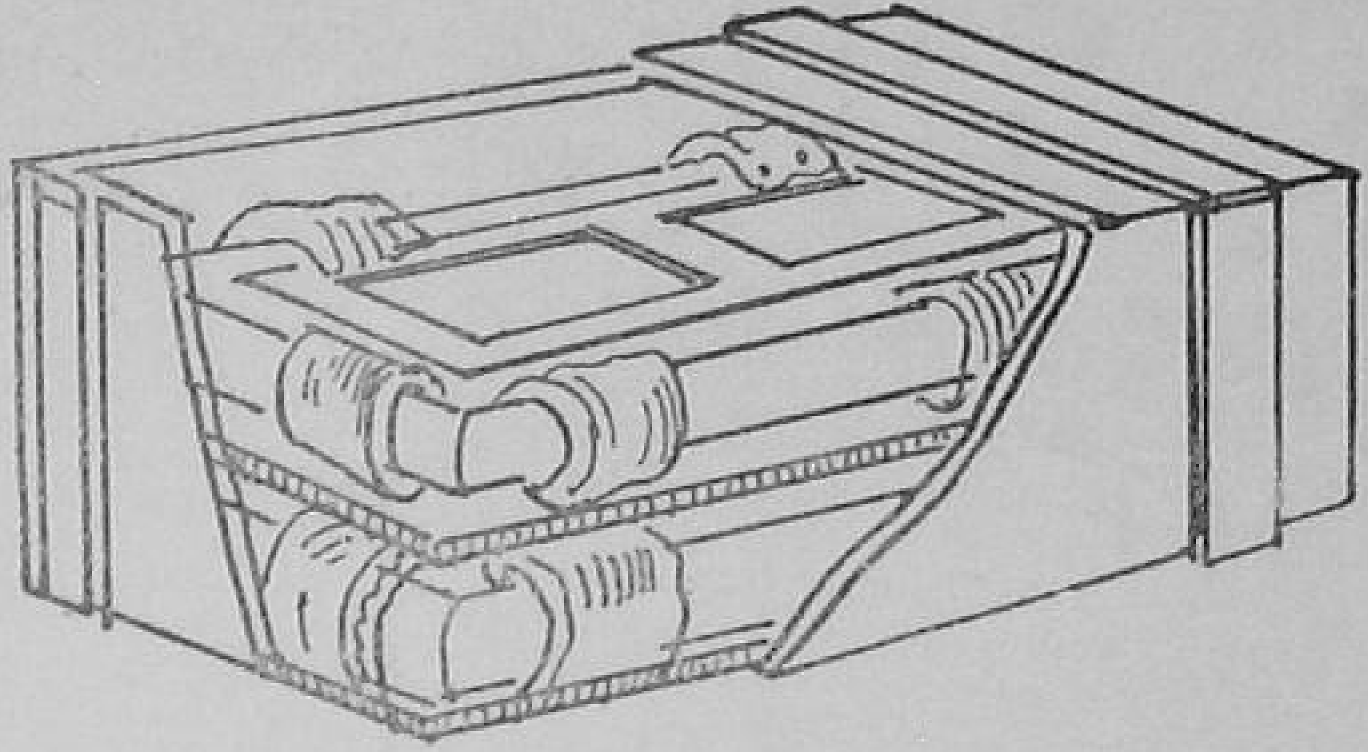


Carrying framed pictures or mounted materials has always posed many problems in the arrangement of Exhibitions in rural areas.

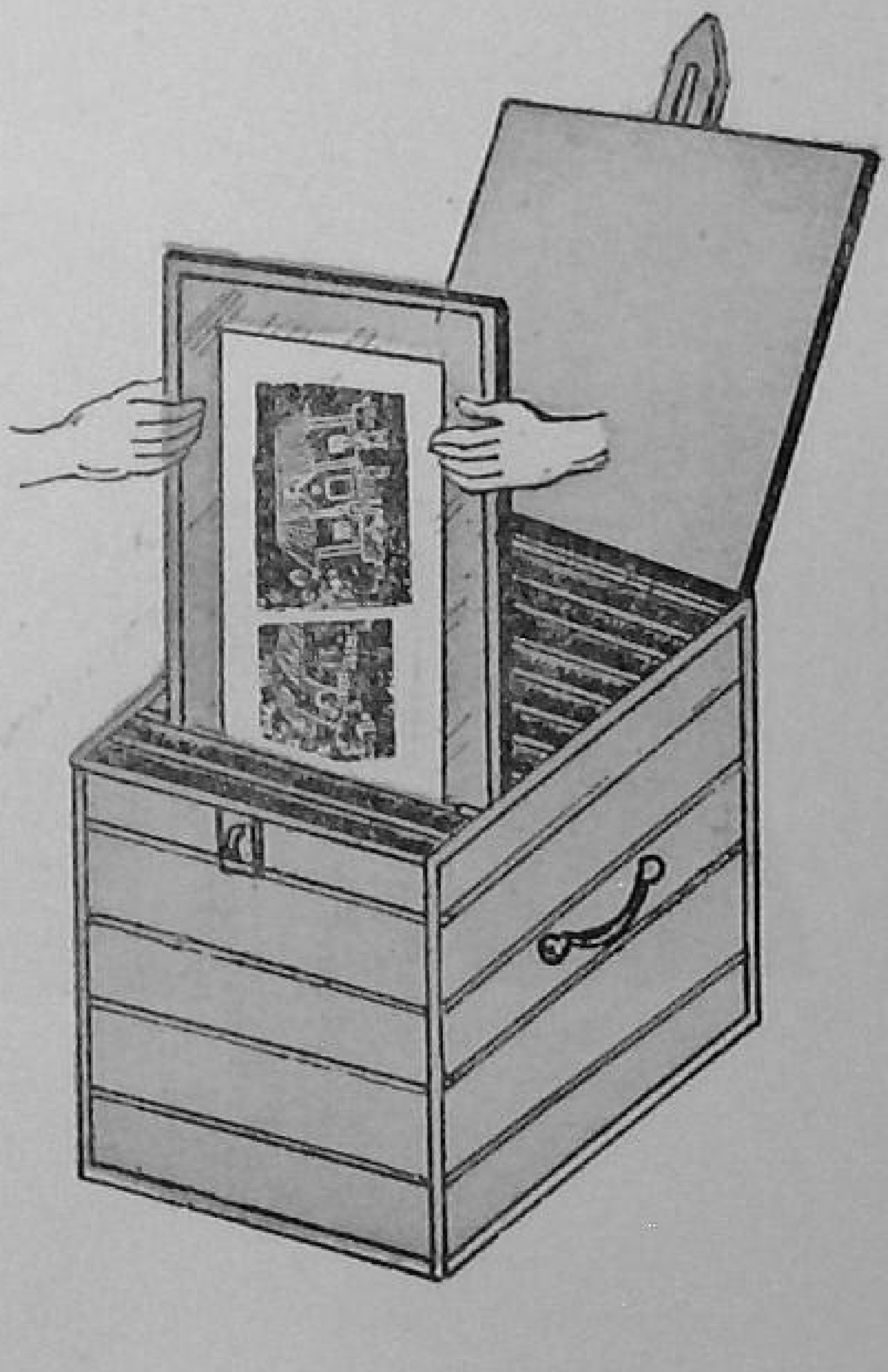


Crates, which can be opened properly and can carry the pictures as shown in the diagrams, can thus be prepared at each block headquarters.

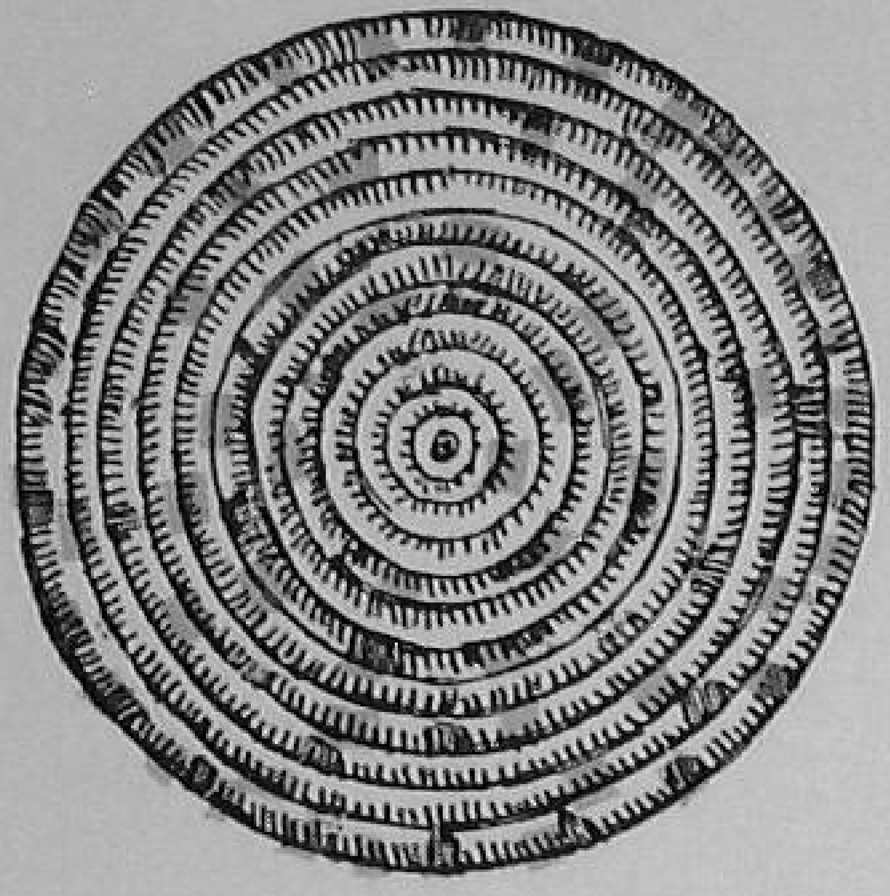




Framed pictures can be placed one against the other with packing around them as shown in the diagram. Thus, two pictures will not damage each other.

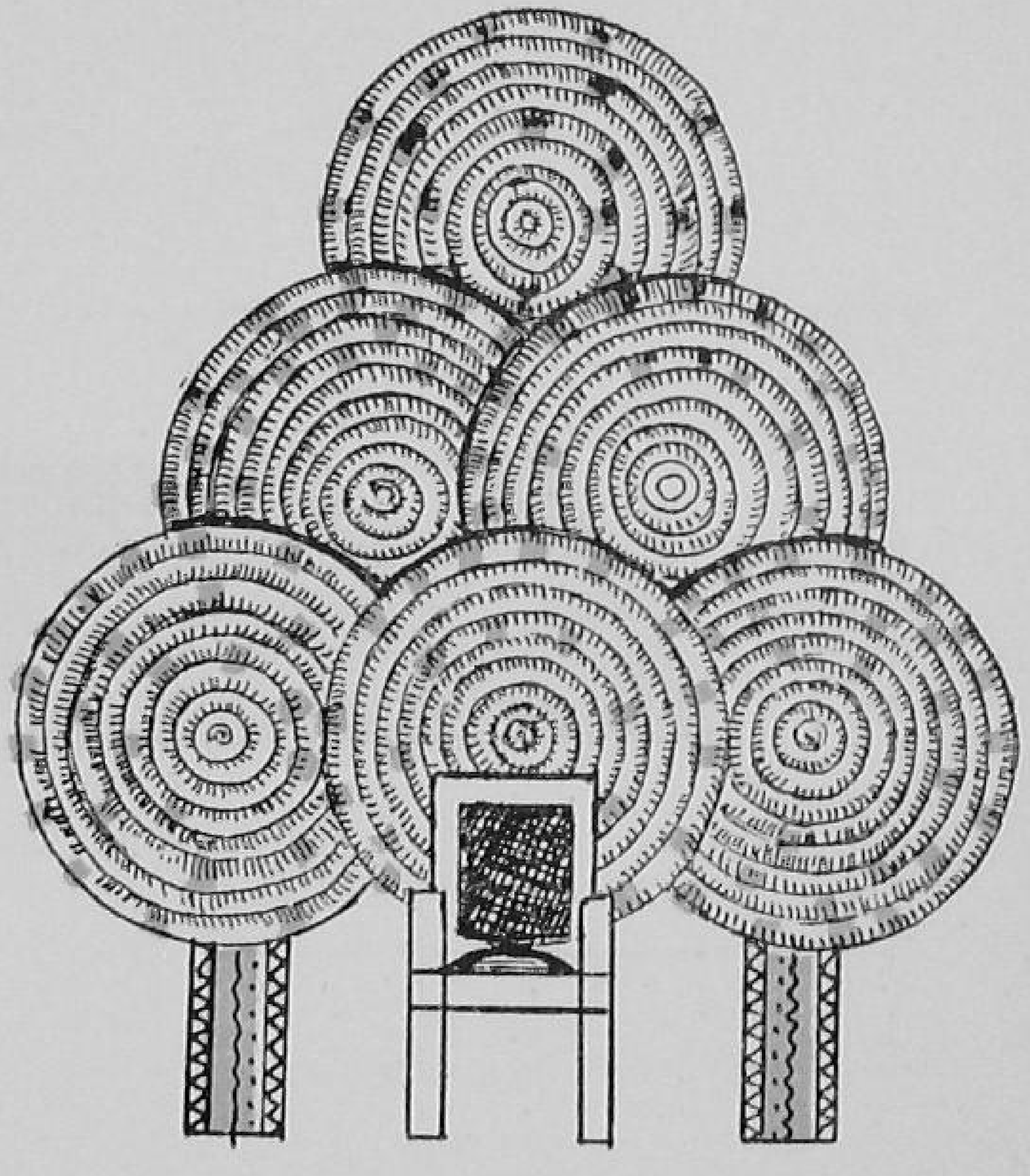


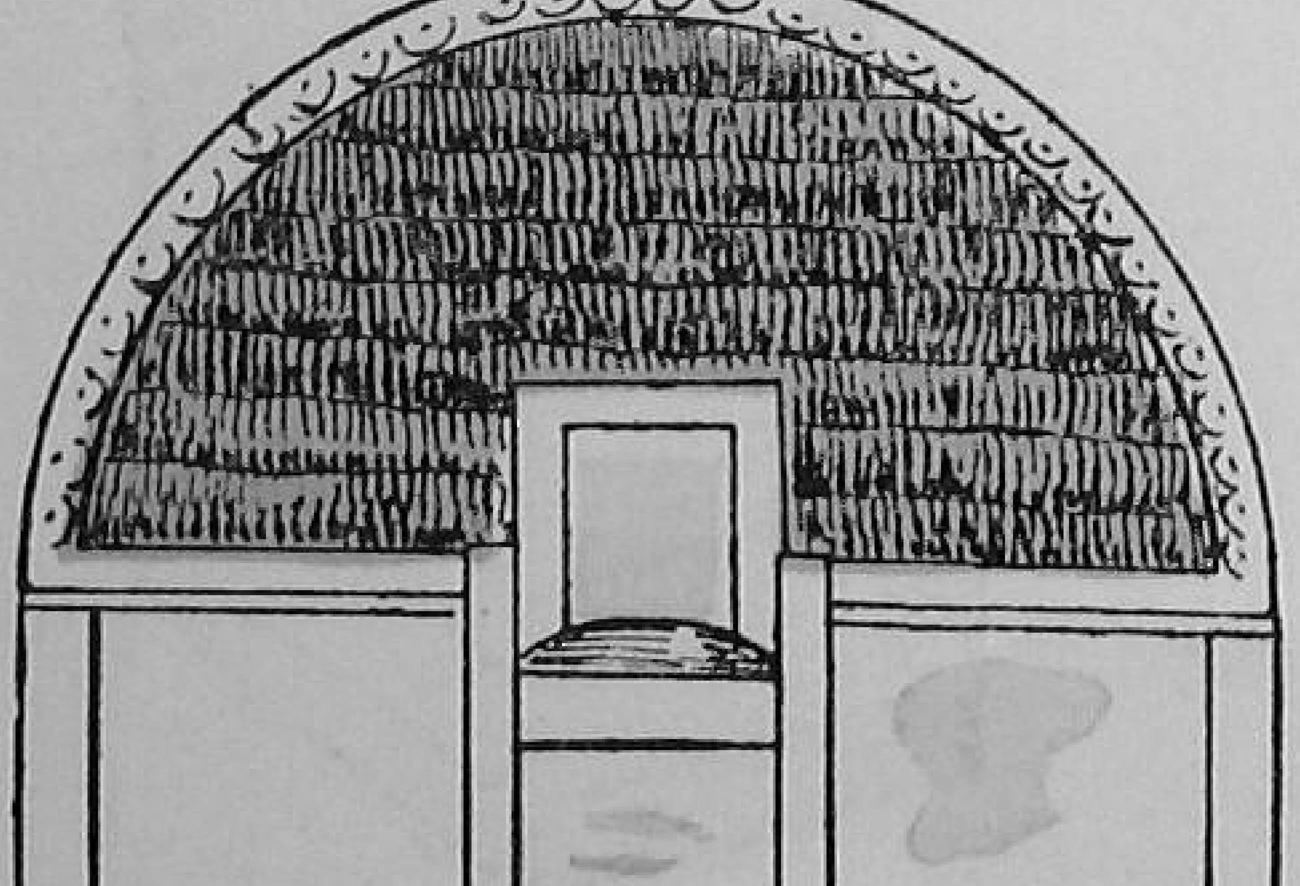
Mounted frames and pictures can be placed in a crate in which the sides will have wooden strips, which will keep each picture in its proper position without letting it move or damage another placed side by side. Such wooden crates will be very useful and serviceable.



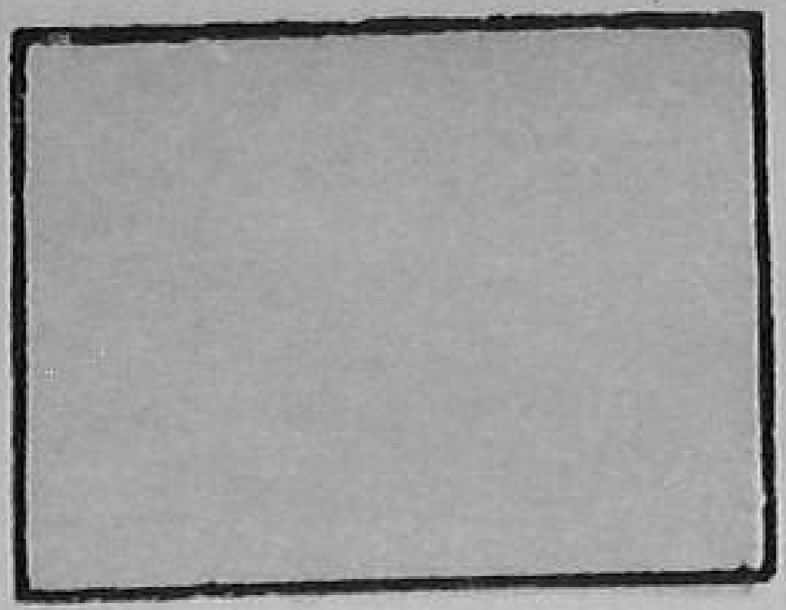
Mudhas are commonly prepared in the villages and can serve to decorate the dais or provide decoration around the exhibition area.

Mudhas can be fixed as shown in the diagram.

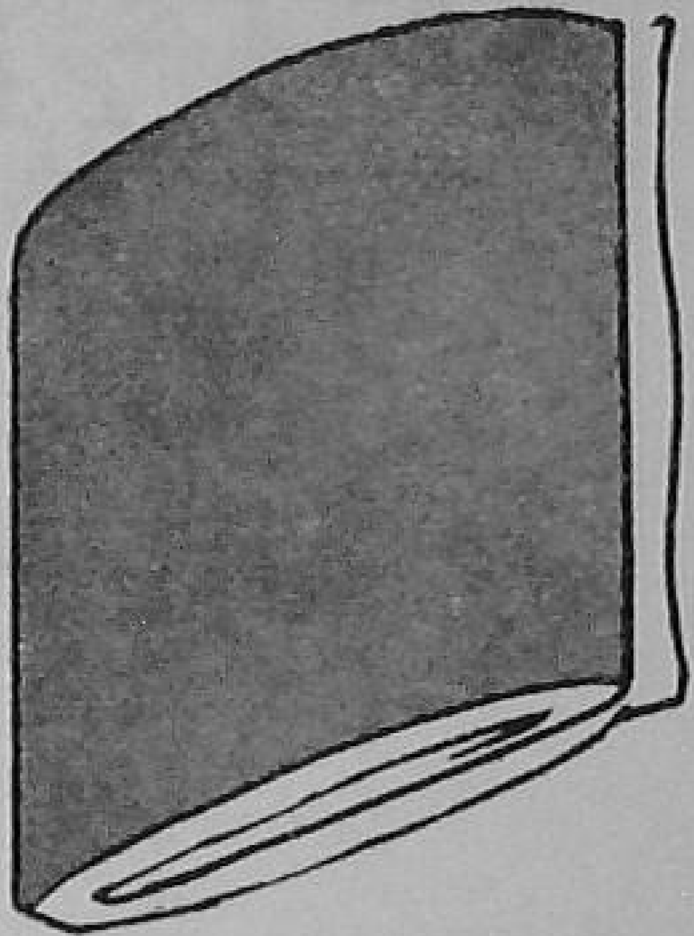


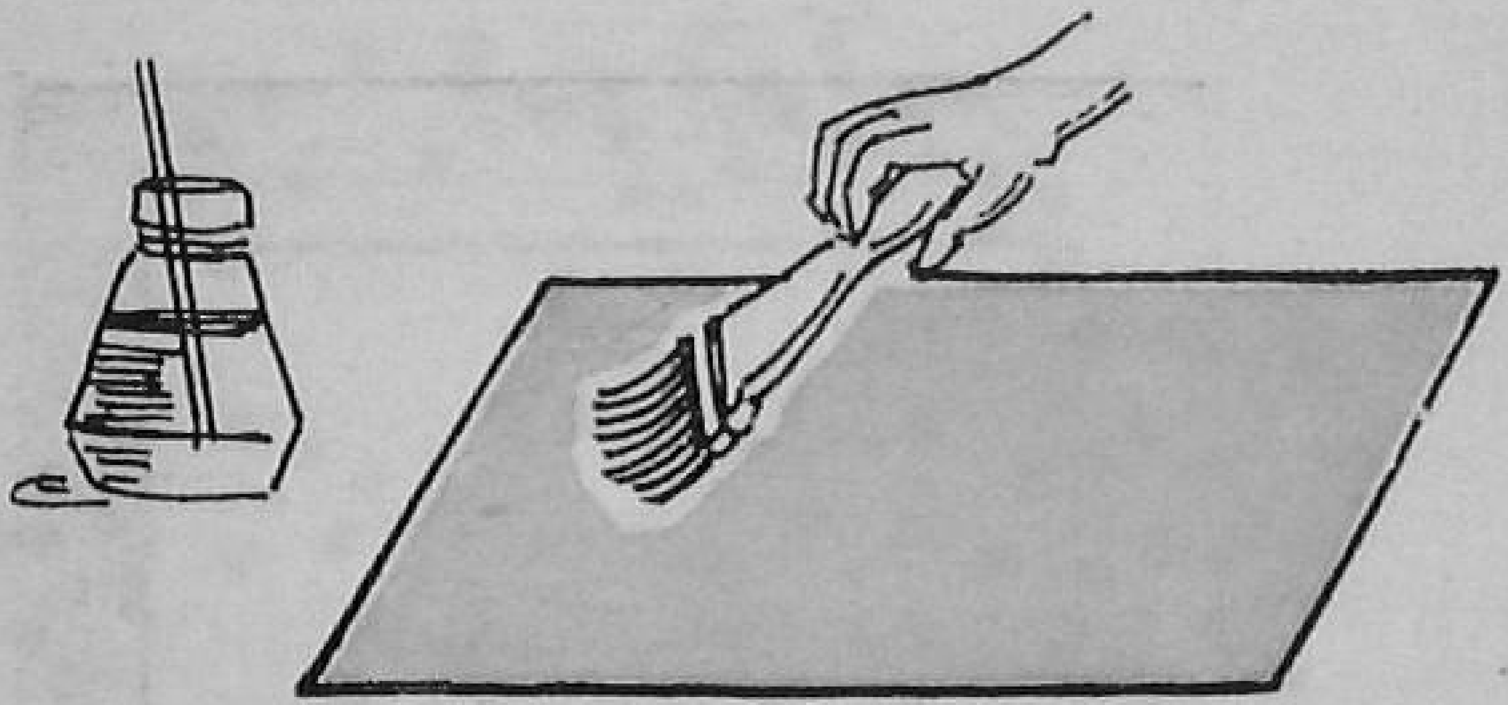


Wooden frame can be made as shown in the diagram and a chatai cut in a semi-circular fashion and fixed on the frame to provide a back drop for the dais.

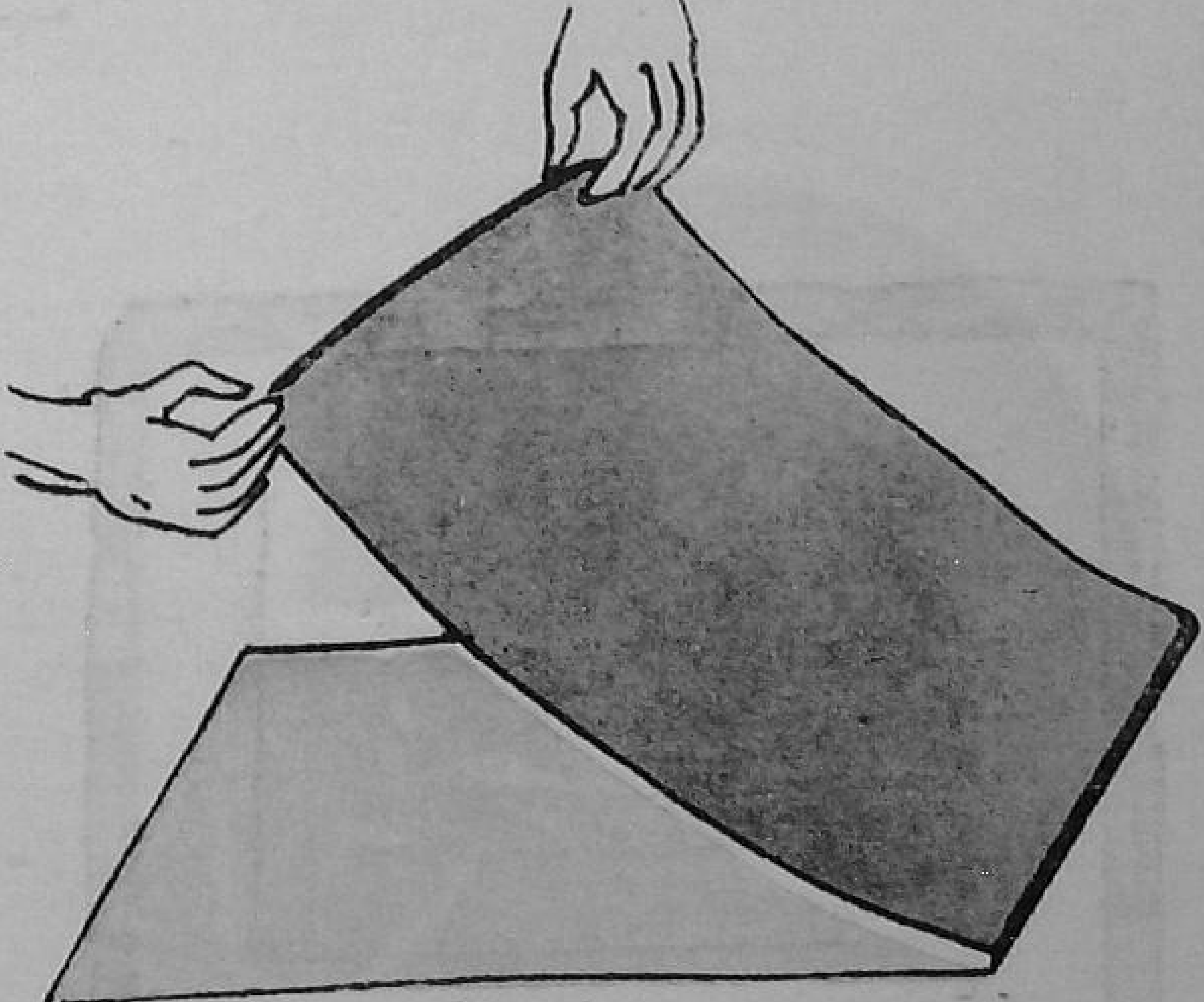


Cardboard mounting or cloth board Mounting is in vogue for displaying pictures or illustrated materials at the time of exhibitions.



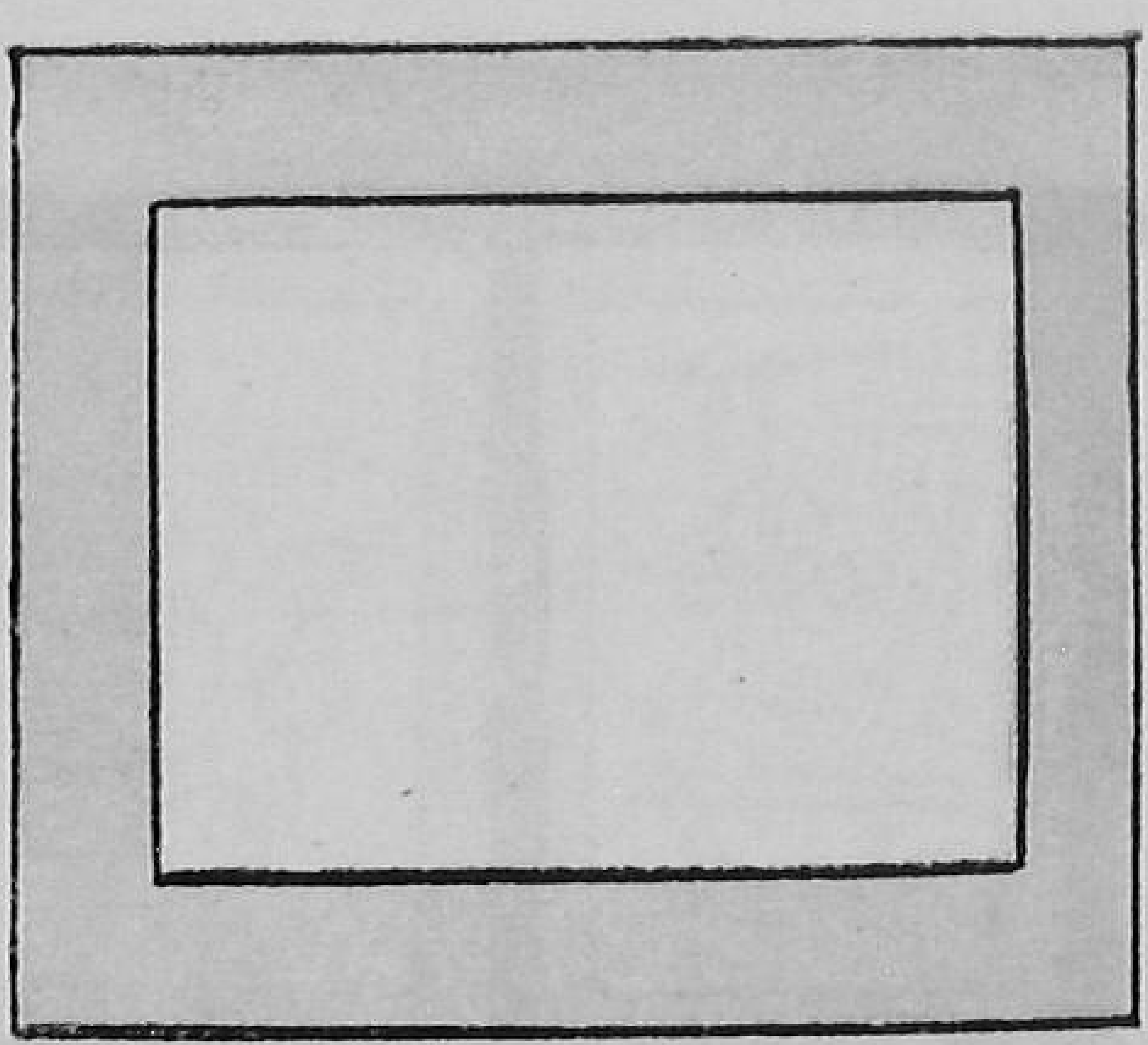


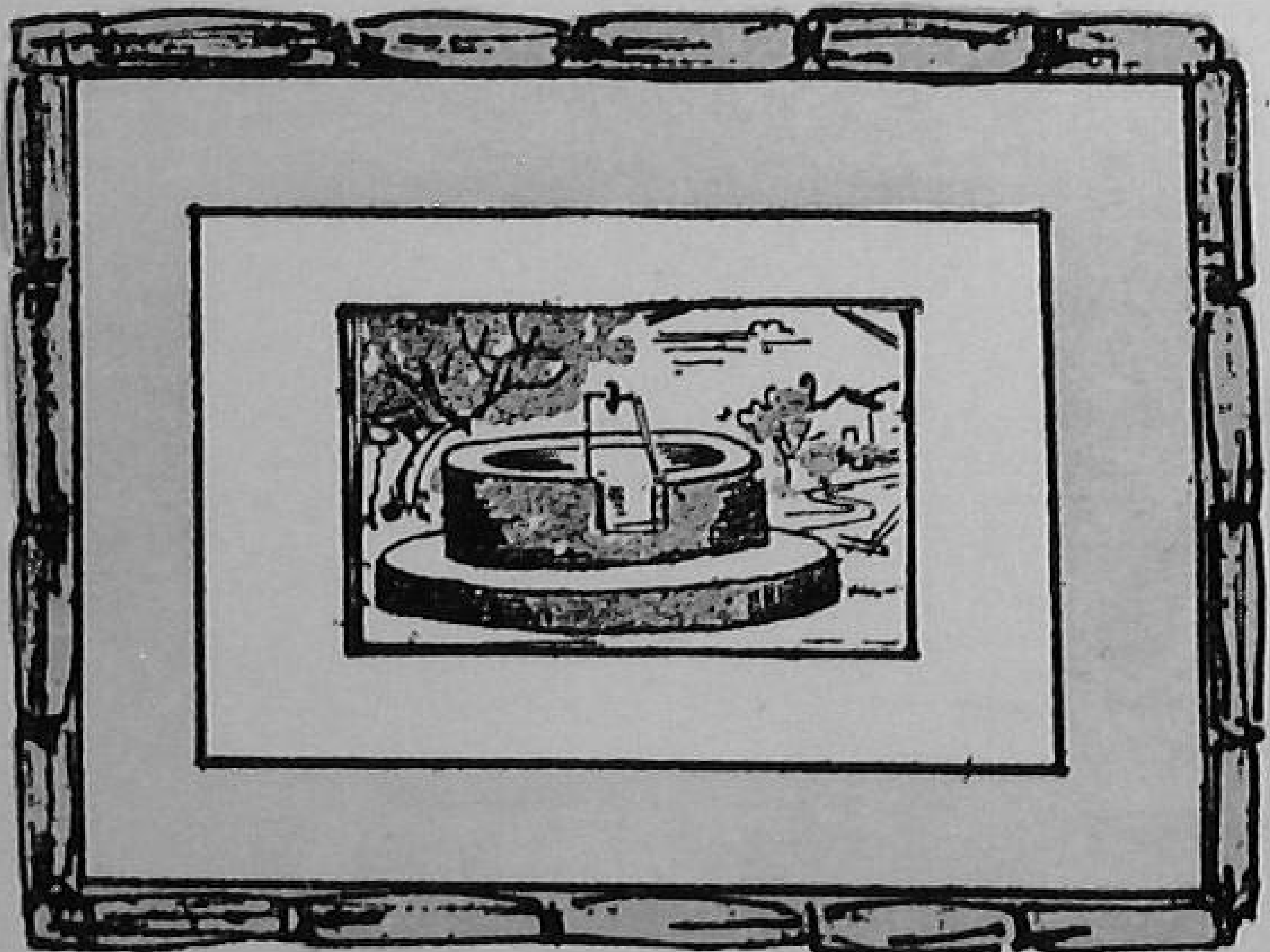
Gum should be evenly spread on the card board on which the cloth will be placed taking care that no crease or wrinkle is formed on the surface and then it is pressed hard with hands and placed under a uniform load of bricks or inverted table or books etc.



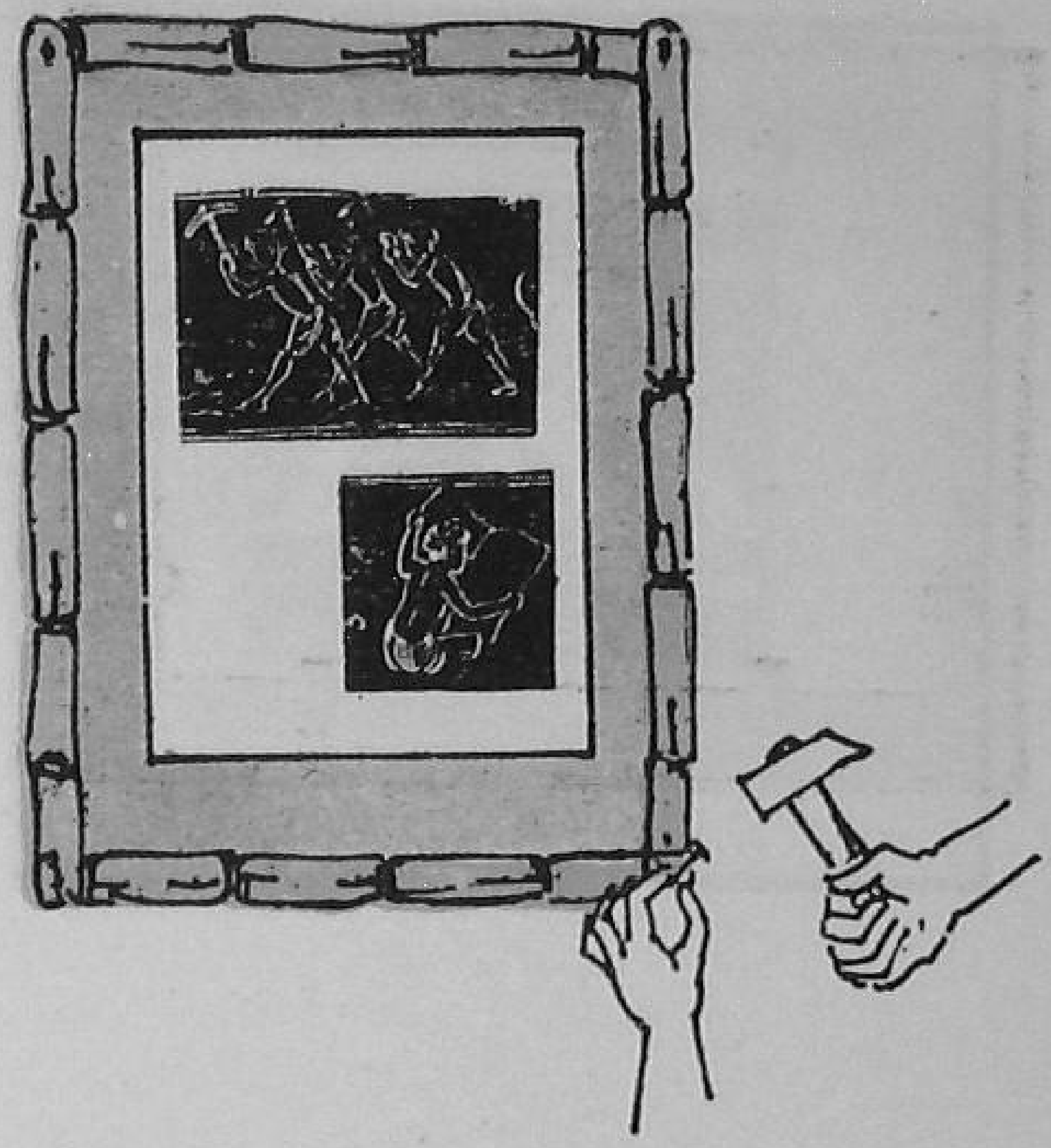
The clothbound cardboard will be very serviceable for the simple reason that the cardboard on the edges will not break off or wear off and moreover the texture of cloth will provide an added charm for the mounted picture.

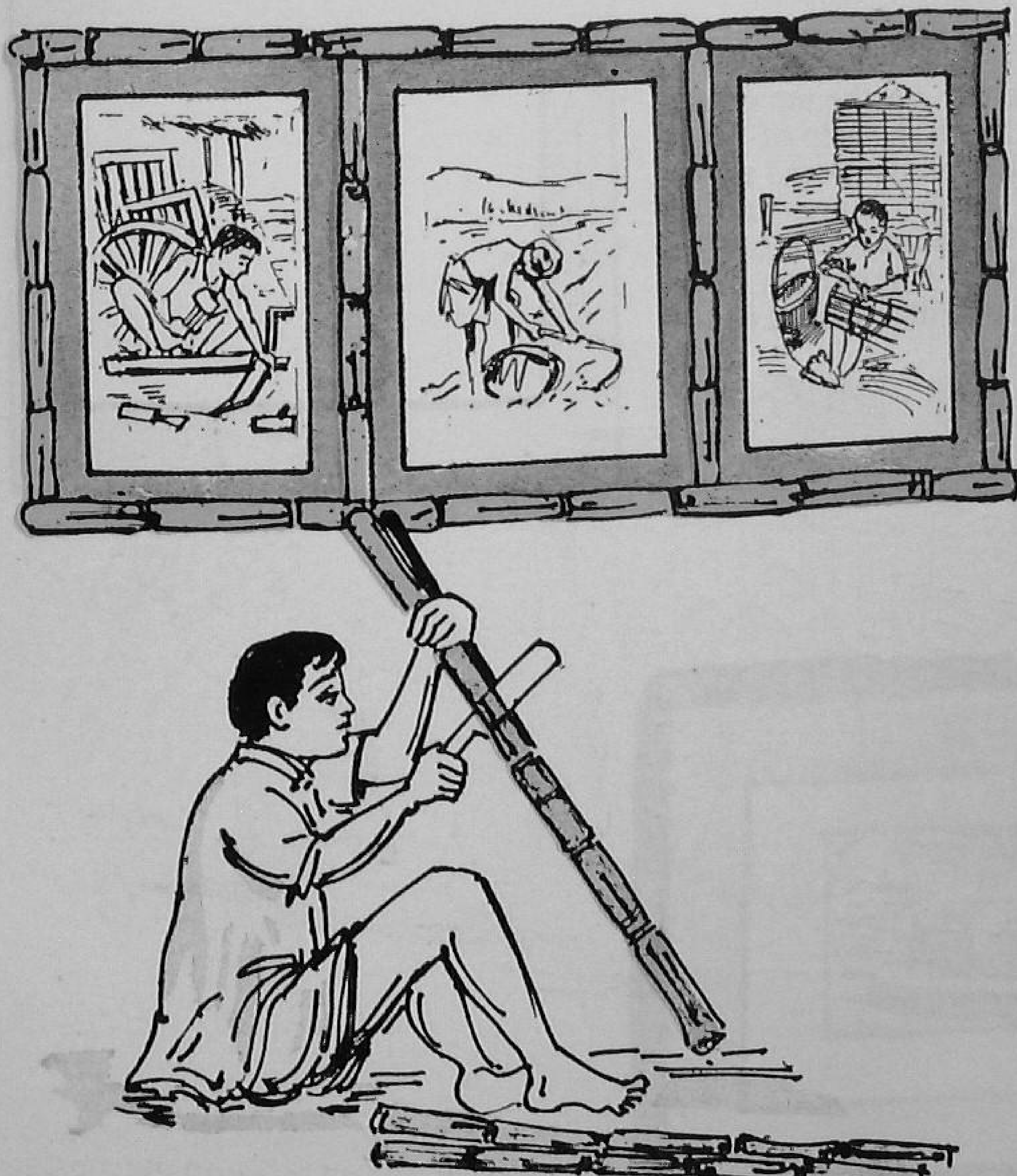
The picture can be pasted on the mounting clothbound cardboard with the help of paste or any other adhesive uniformly spread at the back of the picture. Such pictures can be framed with strips of bamboos which can be cut into two equal halves. Flat portion to be placed on the top of the cardboard and nailed as shown in the diagram.

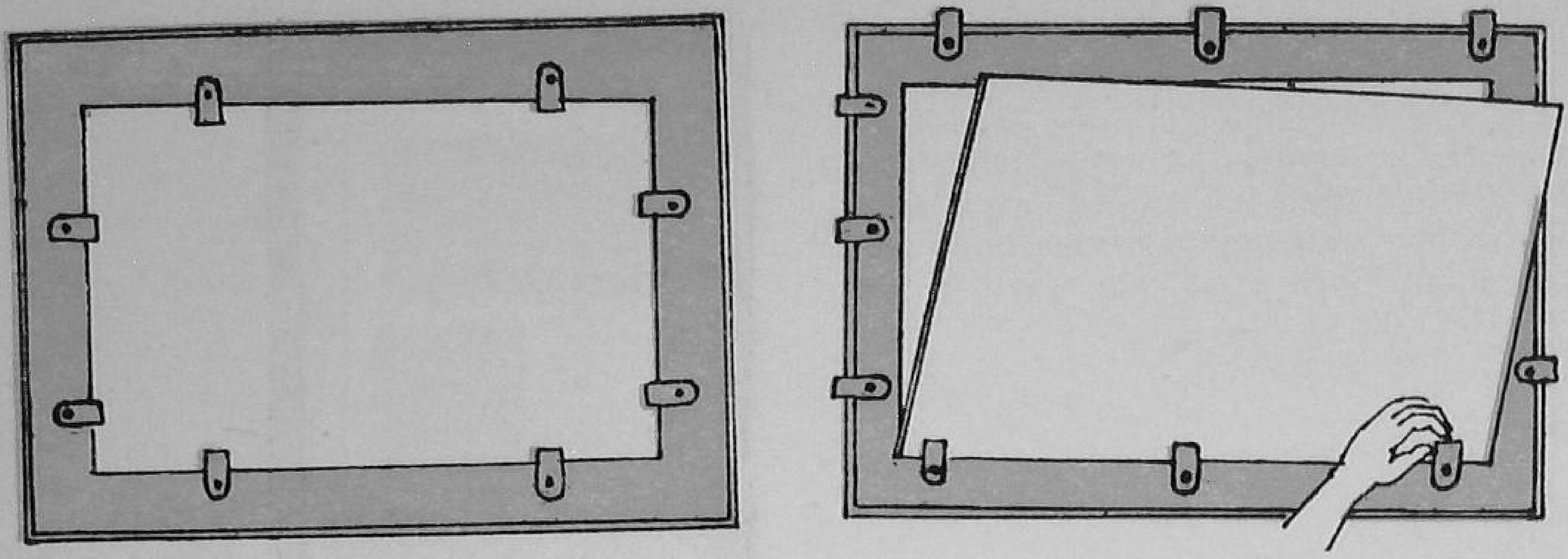




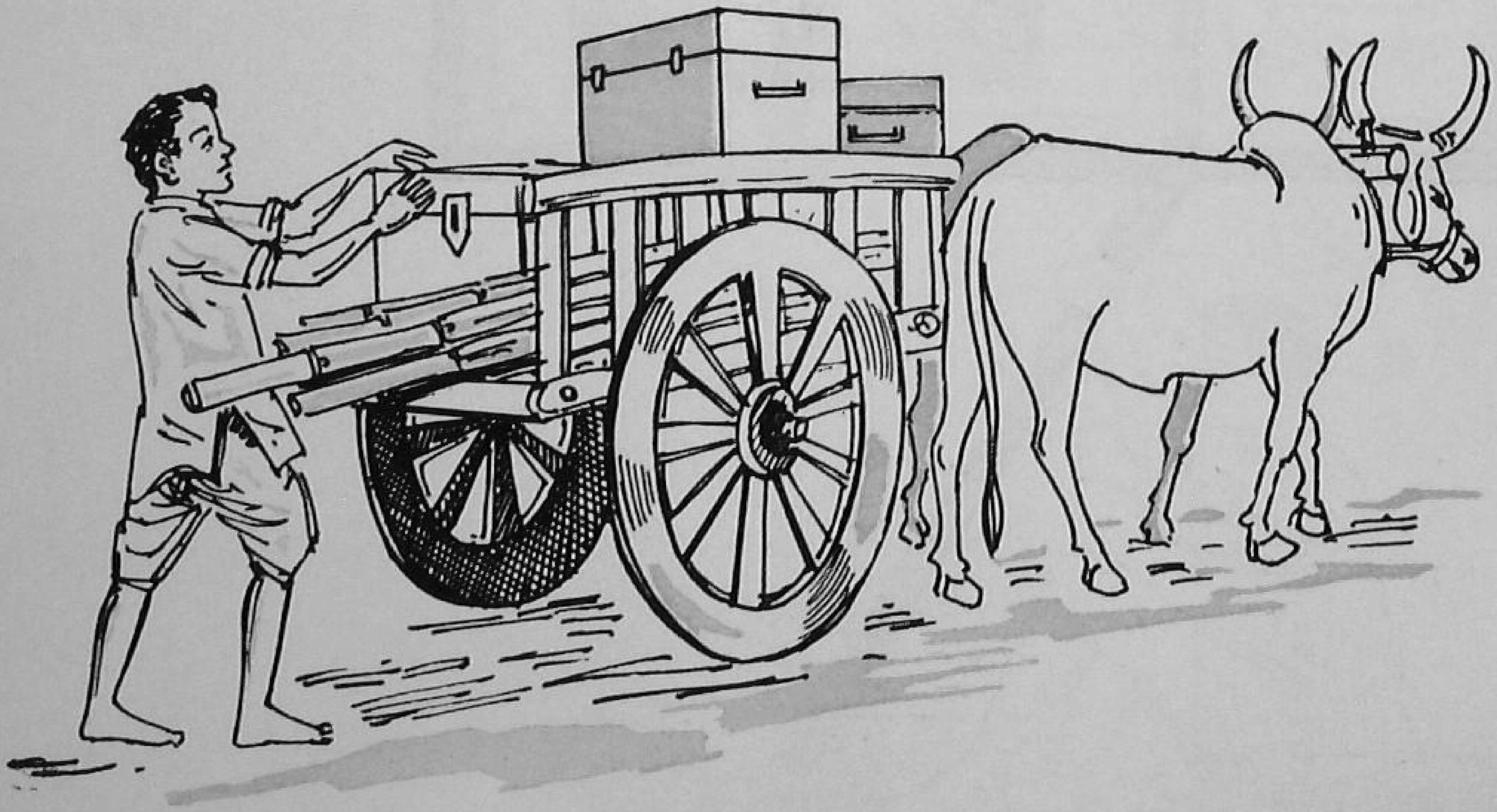
A penal of pictures pasted on clothbound Cardboard can be framed with longer Horizontal strips of bamboos with vertical strips separating one picture from the other.







Framing of Pictures costs a little too much to be afforded frequently. For this purpose a replaceable frame with catchets at the back may be made.



The Materials can be loaded in a bullock cart and carried for exhibition purposes in the rural area.

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